



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

HDI



HL EKVI /

IND.BUR
150
861

52
Bd. Feb. 1904



HARVARD LAW LIBRARY.

Received Jan. 17, 1899

June 19



BY GOVERNMENT AUTHORITY.

A COMPLETE
MANUAL
 OF
RULES, REGULATIONS,
NOTIFICATIONS, &c.
 IN FORCE IN THE
PROVINCE OF PEGU.

COMPILED BY
CAPT. HORACE A. BROWNE,
 MAGISTRATE OF RANGOON.

—
 RANGOON:
 PRINTED AT THE PEGU PRESS.
 1861.

CUN

Burm
150
861

India: Burma: Statistics.

Lower Burma: Peiges

=

Rec. Jan. 14, 1899

Ranagong

Taungoo

Mawlamyine

Pyin Oo Lwin

Beira

Port Blair

Calcutta

INDEX.

	Page.
Rules for the Revenue Administration of the Province of Pegu,.....	1
Rules for Grants of Waste Land,.....	29
General Rules regarding Leases of Land for a term of years,.....	34
General Rules regarding Municipal Funds,.....	37
Forest Rules,.....	38
Rules for Examinations of Assistants,.....	48
Rules for first and second Examination in Burmese language,	54
Rules for Examination for Degree of Honor in Burmese language,.....	54
Rules for Examination of Assistant Surgeons in Burmese language,.....	56
Rules for Allowance to Witnesses,	56
Rules for Travelling Allowance, to be drawn by Assistant Commissioners, &c.....	57
Rules regarding Appeals under Penal Code,.....	58
Act XXII of 1855, being an Act for the regulation of Ports and Port-dues,	60
Act XXXV of 1857, being an Act for the levying of Port-dues in the Ports of Maulmain, Rangoon, &c.	75
Act XXX of 1854, being an Act to provide for the levy of Duties and Customs in the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces,.....	76
Revised Rules for the Telegraph Department,.....	79
Rules for Grants of Town Allotments in Rangoon,.....	85
Rules for Grants of Suburban Allotments in do.....	89
Rules for Grants of Timber and Ship-building Lands in Rangoon,.....	91
Rules for Grants of extra Suburban Allotments in Rangoon,.....	92
Regulation to ensure the better observance of the following Rules, viz: Sec. XL. of Town Allotment Rules, Sec. XIV. of Suburban Allotment Rules, Sec. XI. of Ship-building and Timber Allotment Rules,.....	93
Rules for conducting Auction Sales of Government Lands in Rangoon,	95
Rules for the collection of the Municipal Tax in Rangoon,.....	97
Form of Deed of Sale of Land,	98
Rules for Registration of Deeds,.....	100
Memoranda for transacting business with the Rangoon Treasury,.....	102
Rangoon Jail Regulations,	103

INDEX.

	iii. Page.
Rules for Ferries in Rangoon,.....	131
Directions for entering the Rangoon River,	133
Rangoon Port Rules,.....	134
Rangoon Pilot Rules,	138
Police Rules. Act XIII. of 1856 as amended by Act XLVIII of 1860,.....	143
Hack Carriage Rules, Rangoon,.....	151
Rules of the General Dispensary, Rangoon,	154
Rules for the collection of Municipal Tax in the town of Pegu,.....	155
Rules for levying Municipal Tax in the town of Yandoon, ABKAREE RULES in the town and District of Rangoon:—	157
For the sale of Spirits, Wine, Beer, &c.	160
For the sale of Opium,	164
For the sale of Toddy,	167
For the sale of Ganjah,	169
Rules for the Grant of Town Allotments in Dalhousie, .. .	171
Rules for the Grant of Suburban Allotments in do.....	174
Rules for the Grant of Timber and Ship-building Yards on the Bassein River,.....	175
Rules for the Assessment of Town and Suburban Lands at Bassein,.....	176
Rules for Grant of Shipping Yards at Bassein,.....	177
Directions for entering the Port of Bassein,	179
Bassein Port Rules,.....	181
An Act for the levy of Port-dues in the Port of Bassein,..	183
Bassein Pilot Rules,.....	184
Rules for levying Municipal Tax at Nna-theing-gyoungh,...	188
Rules for Assessment in lieu of Capitation Tax, &c. in Prome,	189
Bazar Rules, town of Prome,.....	193
Rules for Assessment in lieu of Capitation Tax, &c. in Thayet-myo,	194
Rules for levying Municipal Tax in the town of Shway- doung,.....	196
Municipal Tax for Henzadah,.....	197
Do. for Donabyu,	199
Do. for Myanoung,	200
Do. for Kyangeng,	200
Do. for Khanoung,	202
Rules for Assessment in lieu of Capitation Tax, &c. in Toungoo,.....	203

RULES

FOR THE REVENUE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PROVINCE OF PEGU.

I. The Officers appointed for the administration of Revenue Officers in the Province, revenue affairs in the Province of Pegu, are,

- 1st. The Commissioner.
- 2d. The Deputy Commissioners.
- 3d. Assistants, and Extra Assistants, to the Commissioner.
- 4th. Myo Oks.
- 5th. Thoogyees.

II. Each District in the Province is divided into townships under Myo Oks. These are divided into Circles under Thoogyees, which are again subdivided into village tracts, comprising one or more villages under Ywa-goungs. Myo Oks and Thoogyees are nominated by the Deputy Commissioners,* subject to the confirmation of the Commissioner. The necessary qualifications for these Officers are a good character and ability to read, write, cipher and measure land. Ywa-goungs are chiefly appointed for Police duties, but may be employed to assist the Thoogyees in land measurements. In Districts where the ancient custom of hereditary succession in the office of Thoogye has existed, it will be still maintained as a general rule. All original Circles will remain intact and be entered separately in the Registers and Assessment Rolls.

III. Every Circle, and every village tract, has a distinct boundary. The Paddy lands of each village tract, are divided into portions of country called "Pyeng" or "Qweng," each bearing a distinctive name, and these constitute the smallest portions upon which a separate rate of Assessment

Districts how divided and administered.

Land Tax. Positions of country to have fixed rates of Assessment.

* To prevent unnecessary repetition it is to be understood throughout these Rules that wherever the term Deputy Commissioner is made use of, it includes Assistants in charge of Districts. In like manner the term Assistant Commissioner includes Extra Assistants.

will for the present be fixed. The rate of Assessment will vary in amount according to the fertility of the soil, the situation of the land, the average local price of grain and facility for intercourse with markets.

Standard of Land Measure.

IV. The Land Measure to be used throughout the Province is as follows:

226,875	square feet.....	1 pie.
12 pie, i. e. 2,722.5	" "	1 anna.
16 as. i. e. 43,560	" "	1 acre.

Hill Plantations.

V. Land under "Toungya" cultivation in the hill Circles will not be assessed by measurement. In the Districts of Rangoon, Bassein and Henzada, each male engaged in the cultivation of Toungya land, will pay a tax of one rupee per annum, without reference to the area of land he tills, or the number of separate plantations cultivated. In the other Districts each family of Toungya cutters, if all work together at one or more Toungya plantations, pays one rupee for the whole family. A family for this purpose includes all residing under one roof, or having a common hearth.*

Duties of a Thoogee.

VI. It is the duty of the Thoogee carefully to measure the land of each cultivator of his Circle, and to deliver, through the Myo Ok of the township, to the Deputy Commissioner, on or before the 14th Lazan of Tabodwe in each year, the following returns, which are to be countersigned by the Myo Ok.

1st. A land register (Form No. 1†) shewing the land under cultivation in each Pyeng or Queng of his Circle separately; the names of the owner, or of the late owner, if after the death of such owner the land has remained undivided in his family, together with that of the actual cultivator, and tax payer, for the year, and mortgagee, if any.

* Land situated in jungle-tracts in the low lands, on which various products are raised, and which cultivated spots are generally termed "Toungya," though not so strictly, are to be classed as "Miscellaneous Cultivation." Lists should be prepared of those hilly and remote Circles in each District to which only the Toungya rates will apply, and within which no measurement of land for miscellaneous cultivation assessment will be made.

In the District of Toungoo, certain tribes east of the Sitang river pay a yearly sum all round, without accounting for capitation or other tax separately. They are required to give no returns except a list of chiefs or tribes or villages, and the gross annual amount payable by each.

† The Forms are omitted in this Manual.

2. A similar register (Form No. 2) of land under cultivation not paying revenue.

3d. An Assessment Roll (Form No. 3) shewing the amount of land, and all other items of regular tax due by each individual in his Circle. From this, the Deputy Commissioner will cause to be prepared separate receipts for presentation to each person, with a distinct specification of each item of demand. (Form No. 4.) These will be forwarded to the Thoogee, through the Myo Ok of the township, who will cause them to be presented, as soon as possible, to each cultivator paying tax, the date of presentation being noted on the back of the receipt. The revenue will then be collected, and a memo. of the date of payment be made by the Thoogee on the back of the receipt. In this Roll will be included the land tax levied in towns and suburbs on land occupied but not built upon. (Form No. 3 A.)

4th. A list of all new lands taken tax free for a term during the year with the name of each person who has received them. (Form No. 5.)

5th. A statement shewing the increase or decrease, or both, of every description of cultivation, or other item of taxation in his Circle during the year, with a brief explanation of the causes of either. (Forms Nos. 6 and 7 are given as a guide for this return.) The Thoogee is bound to retain copies of all Registers, Rolls, Statements, &c. rendered by him.

VII. Should the Deputy Commissioner consider it necessary to test any of the land measurements, as entered in the Assessment Roll delivered in by the Thoogees, care should be taken to ensure, if possible, that all enquiries having that object in view, shall be concluded before the close of the official year, (30th April.) If this be not attended to, much delay will occur in closing the annual settlement papers.

VIII. Each cultivator will pay land tax for each of the fields he tills, through the Thoogee in whose Circle such field is situated.

IX. Land shall pay tax once in a year only, according to its class; as Paddy land or otherwise. The assessment on Palm and other trees which, from peculiar circumstances, cannot be included in the area of land paying revenue, will be entered separately in the Assessment Roll, (No. 3) as well as also the tax on Dhanee plantations, and other items as

Thoogee's measurements to be tested if necessary before 30th April.

shewn in the Form annexed. But all fruit trees should if possible be included in the area of land assessed at a fixed rate per acre. The rates of tax to be annually levied on trees assessed, and this rule in each District, are shewn in the following table.

DISTRICTS.	REMARKS.											
	Palm Trees each					Cocoanut Trees each.					Bettinut Trees each.	Mango, Jack, Tamarind & all other Fruit Trees each.
	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.	R.	A.	P.
Rangoon....	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Bassein.....	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Henzada....	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Prome	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Tiarrawaddy	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	4	0
Toungoo....	0	4	0	0	3	0	0	4	0	0	4	0

Trees are not to be taxed unless they have arrived at maturity. The rates here laid down are the rates to be imposed on all trees which are not included in any land paying revenue on the area. Trees which are private property and Government trees will be charged for the same, unless in special cases where Palm trees not private property in the neighbourhood of towns, are let out by the year to toddy Contractors. Trees hitherto held pertaining to kyoungs are of course not to be taxed.

The detail of Nets and Sea-fisheries, will be shewn in the Return No. 16, and of Bees-wax licenses in Form No. 22.

Remission of Land Tax. X. All applications for remission of tax must be made in

the first instance to the Myo Ok of the township, who will, after personally enquiring into the truth of the alleged grounds for remission, forward the application with his report thereon, as early as possible, to the Deputy Commissioner, or to any Assistant in charge of the township. All applications for remission of tax on account of drought, inundation, blight, or other injury to a crop, or on account of failure of crop, shall be made while that crop is still on the ground, or they will not be received, unless good cause is shewn for the delay. Applications for remission on account of wrong measurement, or other causes, unconnected with the condition of the crop, shall be preferred within ten days from the date of the revenue receipt being given or tendered to the person from whom tax is demanded by, or by authority of, a revenue officer. If the period of ten days be exceeded, such application shall not be received, unless good cause being shewn for the delay.

Grants of Waste Land.

XI. Thoogyees are empowered to make grants of small portions of waste or jungle land for Paddy cultivation, not exceeding five (5) acres, and to grant exemption from tax on account of land which has lain fallow, under the following regulations.

Regulations for
Grant of Waste
lands by Thoo-
gyees and by
Deputy Com-
missioners.

1st. On a person making application for waste or jungle land, it will be the duty of the Thoogye to go to the spot himself, and make a sketch of the ground, or if he cannot do this, measure it and note its boundaries. He will then attach a notice to the zayat, or other public place of the nearest village, and otherwise, in the most effectual manner, make it generally known that an application has been made for the piece of ground, and that unless cause is shewn to the contrary within fifteen days from the date of notice, it will be granted to the applicant. Should no other claimant appear within the time stated, the Thoogye will give the applicant a grant of the land (Form No. 8) and enter the grant in a Register of the same form, to be kept by him for the purpose. The grants will be numbered annually by each Thoogye, commencing at the beginning of each Burmese year. From this statement the return No. 5 is to be made out.

2nd. A preference shall be given by the Thoogyees in granting waste land under this rule to the owner or owners

of the fields nearest to and adjoining on such waste land, if he or they make application for it within the term of 15 days stated in the notice required to be published by para. 1 of this Section.

3rd. Lands granted under this Section shall be exempted from assessment for different periods according to the description of jungle upon them at the time of making the grant; agreeably to the following table.

CLASS.	DESCRIPTION OF JUNGLE.	PERIOD OF EXEMPTION.
1	Short grass, if the Land has not been cultivated within five years,.....	1 year.
2	Long grass, if the Land has not been cultivated within five years,.....	2 years.
3	Reeds, Elephant grass, bushes, whether the land has been cultivated before or not,..	3 years.
4	Small trees not exceeding one foot in diameter at 2 cubits above the ground,	5 years.
5	Large trees exceeding one foot in diameter at 2 cubits above the ground,.....	7 years.

NOTE.—The period of exemption is to be counted from the expiration of the Burmese year in which the order is given if that happens less than four clear months before the close of the year.

4th. Land which in order to be cultivated requires to be thoroughly drained, or strongly bunded, to prevent the entrance of salt-water, shall be entitled to the same period of exemption as land of the 5th class, without reference to the description of jungle upon it. Land which requires the construction of bunds, or dams for irrigation, at an expense probably not exceeding four rupees per acre of the quantity of land reclaimed or irrigated by means of the bund or dam, shall be entitled to the same period of exemption as class 3rd, without reference to the description of jungle upon it.

5th. Land may be taken under this Section from the Thoegyee for the purpose of planting fruit trees and other plants, and shall be exempted from assessment for periods according to the following table, without reference to the description of jungle upon it, at the time of its allotment.

CLASS.	DESCRIPTION OF TREES AND SHRUBS.	PERIOD OF EXEMPTION.
1	Cocoanut, Betelnut, Mayan, Spice and all Palm trees, except Dhanee,.....	12 years.
2	Dhanee, Mango, Jack and all other fruit trees except plantains,.....	8 years.
3	Plantains, Pan Vine, Sugar cane,* Meeba (Madder,) &c.,.....	1 year.

6th. The class to which any land applied for under clauses 3 and 5 shall be considered to belong, is to be determined by the description of jungle existing, or fruit trees or shrubs planted on three-fourths of its area, or as near that proportion as possible. When plantains are planted bona-fide only as shade to cocoanut, or other trees, they will not be considered as forming plantain garden.

7th. A Deputy Commissioner may make grants of land not exceeding 100 acres in extent each on the terms above mentioned. They will be registered by him in a form similar to that prescribed for Thoogyees. (No. 5.)

8th. No person shall, for the present, have new lands, on the above terms of exemption otherwise than as an addition to his existing cultivation, or unless he has never cultivated land before. The circumstance however of a cultivator leaving part of his existing cultivation bona-fide fallow, will not preclude him from obtaining fresh allotments of waste or jungle land.

XII. Should any one afterwards claim land granted under these Rules to another party, he must file a suit in the Civil Court for its recovery, but in the event of a decree being given in his favor, the land will not be made over to him until the ensuing harvest.

XIII. Should any cultivator having received land under Section XI, abandon the land so allotted him after the period of exemption, under circumstances which prove that he had used the land only for the profit to be gained from it during such period of free occupancy, and not for the purpose of ulterior cultivation, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, to assessment in arrears

Granted Lands
reclaimed by
former owners.

Abandonment of
Land after pe-
riod of exemp-
tion provided
against.

* This does not apply to that description of Sugar Cane which is an annual plant.

for the whole period of exemption, either at the full or reduced rate for land of similar description in the Circle in which the land is situated.

Period within which granted land can be reclaimed by the former owners.

XIV. Persons to whom land has descended from their ancestors, or persons who have purchased or taken on mortgage lands that have descended from ancestors, shall, on agreeing to pay the fixed assessment, have the right of reclaiming their land within a term of twelve (12) years after such land may have been made over by the Thoogee or other Government officer to another party for cultivation; provided, however, that if the party to whom the land shall have been allotted by the Thoogee, or other Government officer, shall have planted fruit trees, strongly banded it, or otherwise invested capital in the permanent improvement of the land, the person wishing to redeem it shall only be allowed to do so, on paying to the person in occupation the value of such improvements, to be determined either by private arbitration, or a suit in Court, as may be agreed upon by the parties.

Possession of granted land for 12 years gives right of ownership.

XV. Persons who have held land obtained from a Thoogee, or other revenue officer, for an uninterrupted period of twelve (12) years, shall be allowed the same right, subject to the same provisions as in the last Section. Mortgagors of land, for the foreclosure of whose mortgages no period has been fixed, and who have held unchallenged possession of the land for twelve (12) years and more, shall have the right of owners to such land.

Intention of abandoning land to be reported to Thoogees.

XVI. All owners of land, whether coming under the above descriptions or not, shall report to the Thoogee in writing before the full moon of Kasong in each year, if there is any portion of the land previously held by them, which they do not intend to cultivate themselves, or for which they have not provided a cultivator during the next season. The Thoogee may then make over the land, so left in his hands, or any portion of it, so that the portion be in one parcel, to any other person applying for it, subject to the right of redemption laid down in Sections XIV and XV. Unless a holder of land reports to the Thoogee, as above directed, he will be required to pay the tax on his land, whether he cultivated it or not. After having reported to the Thoogee his intention not to cultivate, he can only again take up the land, or any portion of it, by authority from the

Thooghee, who may, if the land be not already made over to another party, restore it, or any portion of it, in one parcel, to the original holder.

XVII. The intention of reclaiming, or of trying by a suit, to reclaim land on the principles declared in Section XII, must be made known to the Thooghee before the full moon of Kasong in each year, otherwise it will not, unless with the consent of the cultivator, be made over until after the ensuing harvest.

Intention of re-
claiming Land
to be notified
to Thooghee.

Capitation Tax.

XVIII. On or before the 15th Lazan of Wah-goung of each year, the Thooghee will deliver in the following returns.

Returns con-
nected with Ca-
pitulation Tax.

1st. A return (Form No. 9) shewing the amount of Capitation Tax payable by each person liable to such tax, the number of males exempted, and the reason of their exemption. From this the Deputy Commissioner will cause to be prepared separate receipts (Form No. 10) for presentation to each individual by the Thooghee, who on receiving them will proceed without delay to collect the tax, as directed in the 3rd para. of Section VI. In towns where a tax on the area of buildings or on lots is levied in lieu of Capitation Tax, the return will be in the Form of the Register attached to Form No. 9. This is to be prepared by the Goungs of Quarters, or Thooghees.

2nd. A statement shewing the increase or decrease, or both, in the amount of the Capitation Tax in his Circle during the year, with a brief explanation of the cause of either. (Form 11 and 12.)

3d. A Population and General Statistical Return, Form. (No. 13.) In towns where a tax on land covered by buildings is levied in lieu of Capitation Tax, the roll will be made out in the Form attached to No. 9, and a receipt in that form tendered to the tax payer.

XIX. The present yearly rates of Capitation Tax are as follows : Rates of Cap-
itation Tax.

1st. In the plains, all married men between the ages of 18 and 60, per annum Rs. 4. Bachelors and widowers, half the rates, Rs. 2.

2nd. In certain wild and hilly tracts of the Province, the rates of annual Capitation Tax will be as follows :

Each married man between the ages of 18 and 60, Rs.

3 or 2 per annum. Each bachelor and widower, between the ages of 18 and 60, half those rates.

These reduced rates are to be observed in the following localities. The 3 rupees rates in the townships of Mengdoon, Mengdat, Myayday, Thayetmyo, west, Kama-North ; and the 2 rupees rate wherever the toungya plantation rates exist in hilly tracts of country. (Vide Rule V.)

**Tax when to
be paid.**

XX. Capitation tax will be levied only once in the year, during or about the month of Wahgoung, and will be paid to the Thoogee in whose Circle the person liable to the tax resides. The rolls should be closed at a given time, and no after assessment be allowed.

**Persons exempted from Capita-
tion Tax.**

XXI. All females, all males being less than 18 or more than 60 years of age, Government servants, religious teachers, all students and school-masters, and those who from blindness, insanity, disease, or otherwise, are incapable of gaining their livelihood, are exempt from capitation tax. The Kya-dan-gyee of every village containing 10 or more houses, in which there is no salaried Ywa-goung appointed, is also exempted from the payment of capitation tax in consideration of his performing certain subordinate police duties, which from the custom of the country devolve on him in the absence of a Ywa-goung.

**Applications for
exemptions.**

XXII. Applications for remission of tax on any of the above grounds must be made in the first instance to the Myo Ok of the township, who will forward it, with his report thereon, as early as possible, to the Deputy Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner in charge of the township. All applications for remission must be made within 10 days from the date of the revenue receipt being given or tendered to the person from whom tax is demanded by, or by authority of, a revenue officer. If the period of 10 days be exceeded, such application shall not be received, unless good cause be shewn for the delay. In all cases of verbal applications for remission of tax, the Myo Ok will note the reason alleged for the application, and not require a written petition, but include the nature of the application in his own report.

**Exemption of
Immigrants.**

XXIII. All immigrants from any part of the British territory, other than the provinces of Tenasserim, Martaban and Arakan, will be exempted from capitation tax for five (5) years. Immigrants from foreign countries will also be exempted for five (5) years. On their arrival the Tho-

gyee will submit to the Deputy Commissioner a register of their names and former abode, (Form No. 14,) when a certificate of exemption will be granted them. (Form No. 15.) All documents from Thoogyees to come through Myo Oks.

Tax on Fisheries.

XXIV. The fisheries are divided into two classes :

Fisheries of two Classes.

- 1st. Sea or salt water fisheries.
- 2nd. Inland fisheries.

The first are those for which operations are carried on in the open sea by boats, or in salt water creeks and estuaries.

The second comprises the different lakes, ponds, tidal creeks, streams and rivers, in which fish are captured by nets, screen traps, or other contrivances. In some cases a defined tract of country, land and water, is rented out. In others mere license is granted to use fishing implements.

XXV. The tax upon the sea fisheries is assessed upon the traps called "dameng" and "hmeen." Each fisherman before commencing the season's fishing, that is to say, on or before 1st Lazon of Ta-soung-mon, is required to report to the Thoogee of his Circle, the number of traps he intends to employ during the season.

Tax how assessed upon Sea Fisheries.

XXVI. The Thoogee will prepare and submit to the Deputy Commissioner, through the Myo Ok of the township, an Assessment Roll of fisheries, both sea and river net tax, in Form No. 16. The Deputy Commissioner from this Roll will cause to be prepared in his office, tax receipts, (Form No. 18,) which will be forwarded to the Thoogee for realization. The amount of tax on these fisheries will also be entered in abstract under column 12 of Form 3.—Turtle banks will also be entered in this return.

Assessment Roll of Fisheries.

XXVII. The Thoogee will be held strictly responsible for the due collection of this tax, and he will be required personally to ascertain that all persons employed in sea or river fishing have been registered, and that the full number of traps and nets in the possession of each person is assessed.

Thoogees responsible for collection of Tax.

XXVIII. As soon as practicable after the preparation of the Assessment Roll, the Thoogee will forward to the Deputy Commissioner statements shewing the increase or decrease in this tax during the year, with a brief explanation of causes of either. (Forms 19 and 20.)

Statements of Increase and Decrease.

Penalties for evasion of Tax. XXIX. Any fisherman attempting to evade the payment of this tax, by not reporting himself to the Thoogyee, or understating the number of traps used by him, will be liable to double assessment upon all the traps found, or which he can be proved to have had in his possession during the fishing season, or any part thereof; and all the fish and ngapee he may have caught or manufactured, will be liable to confiscation. He will likewise be liable to fine.

Tax on Inland Fisheries, Lakes and Ponds. XXX. Of the inland fisheries, the lakes and ponds will be rented out by the year, on or about the full moon of Kassong, to the inhabitants of the villages in their immediate vicinity, by the Deputy Commissioners, or such Officers as they shall authorize to make the arrangement. It is impossible to lay down fixed rules applicable to all cases for regulating this assessment. The Deputy Commissioners must exercise their discretion in fixing the amount to be levied annually, on each fishery with reference to its ascertained value and productiveness. The amount will be paid to the Myo Ok of the township, or direct to the treasury of the District, as may be found most convenient. The boundaries of all inland fisheries, including a portion of the streams issuing from them, will be fixed and marked as distinctly as possible. These fisheries are not to be put up to auction. As a general rule, one-half the amount of tax should be taken at the time when the amount of rent is agreed upon, and security be taken for the remaining moiety. The detail of lake and pond fisheries, is to be sent annually to the Commissioner, in Form 17.

No Creeks or Streams, to be rented out as Inland Fisheries. XXXI. No creeks or streams, however small, which are influenced by the tides, and no streams having permanently throughout the year, water therein, are ever to be included in fisheries rented out. In such streams persons may take out licenses to use nets at the rates sanctioned.

Large Creeks not to be rented out. Creeks and streams of a large size used as main channel for navigation should not be included in fisheries rented out. In such streams person may take out licenses to use nets at the sanctioned rates. In those creeks and streams which can without public inconvenience be rented out as fisheries and in which dams or weirs may have been permitted to be constructed, suitable openings for the passage of boats must be left.

Penalty for preventing, Cattle drinking water at a Fishery. XXXII. Any person who shall prevent, or attempt to

prevent, any one from bringing his cattle to drink water at any lake, pond, streams, or other water on the ground, that is included within a fishery which is rented from Government; or any person who shall receive, or who shall demand any sum of money, for permitting cattle to drink at any place rented as a fishery, shall be liable to the penalties described in Rule VI, and if the renter of a fishery, his license shall be forthwith taken away, and all sums he has paid to Government for such fishery, shall be forfeited, as well as any dams, weirs, or other works he may have built within the fishery.

XXXIII. In the event of the parties who have executed a bond, agreeing to pay a fixed rent, for the fisheries of lakes and ponds, failing to pay the amount of any instalments due, the lease of the fishery for the remainder of the year will be disposed of in such manner as shall be found most advantageous.

XXXIV. All applications for remission of this tax on account of losses sustained through an unfavorable season, bursting of bunds, or other causes, must be prepared ten (10) days at least before the last instalment fall due, to the Myo Ok of the township, who, after personally enquiring into the truth of the alleged grounds for remission, will forward the application, with his report thereon, to the Deputy Commissioner or other authorised officer.

XXXV. For the right of fishing in the main rivers and creeks of the Province, which are not included in the boundaries of fisheries referred to in Rule XXX, a tax is placed upon the nets used, the annual rates for which are as follows:—

Renters failing to pay Tax due.

Remission of Tax.

Tax upon Nets used in inland Fisheries, other than Lakes and Ponds, &c.

List of Nets in Rivers and Streams in the Province of Pegu which are liable to Tax with amount of annual tax to be levied on each.

District of Rangoon.	District of Bas-sein.	District of Hen-zada.	District of Prome.	District of Tharawaddy.	District of Toungoo.	Note.
<i>Drag Nets.</i>						
1 Paik-gyee, 35	1 Khyeedo,..	1 Paik woon booo,.....	1 Paik woon booo,.....	1 Paik woon booo,.....	1 Paik woon booo,.....	2
2 Paik-won-booo,	2 Tshwai-paik galay,.....	2 Paik gyee, 25	2 Paik gyee, 25	2 H n a lo on paik lat or H n a lo on	30 paik gyee, 30	30 paik gyee, 30
3 Paik-khyeedo or Inseet-loon-gweng.	3 T sh w a i paik gyee,..	3 T sh w a i paik gyee,..	3 T sh w a i paik gyee,..	3 M y e e t khyeen paik, 5	16 2 K won, .	All Hand-nets, as Castig-nets and small Fish-nets and Traps are not liable to be Taxed.
4 H m w a y - paik-gele,..	4 T sh w a i paik galay,..	4 H m y a u paik,	4 H m y a u paik,	4 N g a -tha-louk paik, 4		
5 Paik-tseip, 10	5 Mek kwon	5 Mek kwon	5 Mek kwon	5 Mek kwon, 4		
<i>Float Nets.</i>						
6 H m a y a w Paik-gyee,..	6 Nga tsein	6 Nga tsein	6 Nga tsein	6 Nga tsein		
7 H u a t h a - louk paik,..	7 Ch ee l a y paik,	7 Ch ee l a y paik,	6 Let matan paik,	6 Let matan paik,	2	
8 L e t -padan paik,	8 N g a -tha-louk paik,..	8 N g a -tha-louk paik,..	7 Paik-tsy k, 8	7 Paik-tsy k, 8	7 H m y a u paik,	6
9 M y e e t -khyeng paik,..	9 H m y a u paik,	9 H m y a u paik,	8 Mek kwon, 2	9 H maw, ...;	9 H maw, ...;	
10 Mek-kwon, 4	10 K y o o n gyee paik,..	10 K y o o n gyee paik,..				

It is to be understood that all licenses for nets and traps, and all leases of lakes and ponds, terminate on the 30th April, at whatever period of the year they may have been granted.

XXXVI. Applications for licenses to use nets are to be made through the Thoogee and Myo Ok of the township where the privilege is proposed to be exercised. Half the amount is to be paid in advance. The Myo Ok will then report to the Deputy Commissioner, who will issue the license. The amount of tax due upon all nets is to be collected by the Thoogee of the Circle where the fisherman follows his calling. The annual statement of inland nets, made by the Thoogee, will be in the same form as for sea fisheries, (No. 16) an abstract of which is to be given in column 12 of Form No. 3.

*Applications
for Licenses.*

XXXVII. All fisheries situated in townships or Circles, where from the nature of the country the system of toungya is pursued, shall be free. No licenses for nets or otherwise shall be required to take fish in streams or ponds in such Circles. The fishing in the streams of remote places also should be free, although the system of toungya does not obtain.

*Fisheries in
Hill Townships
exempted.*

Salt Tax.

XXXVIII. This tax is levied upon the pots employed in the manufacture. The annual rates at present are as follows:

Each earthen pot holding about 6 gallons, 8 annas :

Each iron cauldron, Rs. 5, or at the above rate, according to capacity.

XXXIX. In the month of March of each year the Thoogee will visit each of the salt manufactories in his Circle, and ascertain by personal examination the number of pots and cauldrons in each furnace. He will include them in his general Assessment Roll. The Deputy Commissioner will cause to be prepared and deliver to the Thoogee for collection a tax receipt. Form No. 23.

*Manufactories
to be visited by
Thoogees.*

XL. As soon as practicable after the preparation of the Assessment Rolls, the Thoogee will forward to the Deputy Commissioner statements, shewing the increase or decrease in this tax during the year, with a brief explanation of the causes of either. (Form 24 and 25.)

*Statement of
Increase and De-
crease.*

Penalties for evasion of Tax.

XLI. Any manufacturer who fraudulently conceals from the Thoogee any of the pots or cauldrons used by him in the manufacture of salt, shall be charged double assessment on all the pots or cauldrons which may be found, or which may be proved to have been in his possession during the season, and all the salt he has manufactured will be liable to confiscation. He will likewise be liable to fine.

General Rules.

Processes against Revenue defaulters.

XLII. Any person who fails to pay any amount of tax due by him within ten days after a demand being made, and a receipt offered by or by order of a public officer, or any person who, after diligent search, cannot be found, in order that the tax bill or receipt may be presented to him, shall be liable to the following processes:

1st. A written order to be issued by the Myo Ok of the township, on the complaint of the Thoogee, or by the Thoogee himself, if so ordered by the Deputy Commissioner, warning the party that unless payment of the amount of tax, with all expenses incurred by reason of the default, be made within ten days from the date of the notice being served upon him, or affixed to his dwelling, or otherwise published, he will be liable to arrest and imprisonment in the civil jail, and his property, real and personal, will be attached, and will be liable to be sold in satisfaction of the demand.*

2nd. At the expiration of the time fixed, if the defaulter still neglect to pay, or to appear, he may be apprehended by by the Myo Ok and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner, to be confined in the civil jail, the whole of his property will at the same time be attached ; his personal property will, after due public notice of not less than ten days, be sold first, and if that is insufficient to satisfy the demand, then, and not otherwise, his real property also.

3rd. After the sale of real and personal property the defaulter shall not be liable to further imprisonment, or to arrest, if he shall satisfy the Deputy Commissioner of the Dis-

* By the Regulations (Bengal Code) ploughs and other implements of husbandry, cattle employed in agriculture, and the tools of artisans, are not subject to distress and sale on account of arrears of rent. (Regulation V. of 1812, Section 14.) The powers of distraint possessed by a Collector in the Regulation Provinces are the same as those possessed by a private proprietor in those Provinces against his tenant. Regulation XXVII. of 1803, Section 14, Clause 2.

trict that he has not wilfully concealed or made away with any of his property, but has done his best to pay the amount due.

XLIII. The amount of commission payable to Thoogees upon the revenue collections is 10 per cent. on all collections up to Rs. 6000 within the year. If the collections exceed that amount, half the above rates of per centage will be allowed on the surplus.

XLIV. Every Thoogee on his appointment will report in writing to the Deputy Commissioner what documents he has received charge of from the person he has succeeded, and for what years. It is the duty of the Deputy Commissioner and of the Myo Ok to see in their tours of inspection that the revenue accounts, returns, &c. are carefully preserved by those under their authority.

XLV. Any Thoogee who omits to measure land in the proper season, or who delivers false or incorrect returns, or accounts, or who in any way neglects his duty, or delivers any tax bill to any one but the tax payer, or any other than the person duly authorized to collect tax, or disobeys any lawful order of his superiors, will be liable to fine, or suspension, or dismissal from office, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner.

XLVI. All complaints against Government revenue officers, or persons employed in the revenue department, of making, or being accessories to unauthorised collections and receipts on any accounts, or of corruptly receiving more than is due to Government, shall be received and decided by the Deputy Commissioner, or may be referred by him for trial to his Assistant. Persons convicted of such offences shall be liable to be sentenced to refund the amount exacted, with damages equal to double the amount, as well as a heavy fine to Government, proportionate to the circumstances of the offender, which decree shall be enforced by the process prescribed in other cases, and if the property of the offender, which shall be applied in the first instance to make good the damages and costs adjudged to the party injured, shall be in any case insufficient to make good the fine to Government, the officer before whom the case may be tried, may order the fine to be commuted to imprisonment for such period as, on consideration of the case, may appear to him adequate to the offence.

Punishment for
false complaints
and resistance of
Process.

XLVII. Any person who maliciously or vexatiously makes a false complaint, or resists any process in the revenue department, may be punished by the Officer before whom such complaint may be decided with fine.

Revenue Cases
by whom to be
tried.

XLVIII. All complaints relative to arrears of Government taxes, or disputed revenue accounts, shall be received and tried by the Deputy Commissioner in his capacity of Revenue Collector. A Deputy Commissioner may refer any such cases for trial to his Assistants, or he may empower an Assistant to try them without a special reference in each case.

Complaint in
Revenue matters
before whom to
be preferred.

XLIX. All complaints connected with arrears or exactions of rent on land, or of dispossession of lands, houses, premises, wells, watercourses, or disputed boundaries, beyond the limits of a Town Magistrate's jurisdiction, shall in like manner be heard and decided by the Deputy Commissioner in his capacity of Revenue Collector, provided the complaint is preferred within three months from the date on which the cause of action arose. The Deputy Commissioner will summarily execute his decrees in cases connected with rent on land under clause 2, Rule XLVI. No appeal shall be allowed in such cases; but any party may, if dissatisfied with the decision, institute a regular suit in the Civil Courts to set it aside, and to obtain the rights or redress to which he considers himself entitled. Cases under this rule may be referred to Assistants for trial.

Language of
Record in Re-
venue Cases.

L. Cases tried by Deputy Commissioners, or their Assistant, in their capacity of revenue officers, will ordinarily be recorded in Burmese; the final order will, however, be invariably written in English by the officer deciding the case, and a translation filed on the record. It will, however, be at the discretion of the Officer trying the case to record the proceedings of cases under Section XLVI in English, where he may consider it advisable to do so.

Penalties for
Fishing without
License.

LI. Any person found fishing without license within any inland fishery will be liable to fine, and in default of paying the same, to imprisonment, or to the attachment and sale of his personal property in payment of the same. Such portion of the fine, or proceeds of the sale of property as may appear proper to the officer deciding the case, may be paid to the party injured. If no property, or insufficient be found, imprisonment will be carried out, with abatement at the discretion of the officer presiding.

LII. In all cases tried in the Revenue Department, the Officer deciding them may award expenses of suit at his discretion, and if the expenses are not paid, may levy the amount by constraint of the personal property of the party liable.

LIII. All orders of the Assistants and Extra Assistants are appealable to the Deputy Commissioner, and all orders of the Deputy Commissioners are appealable to the Commissioner, provided the appeal is preferred within 15 days from the date of decision, except orders passed in cases under Section XLIX. The Commissioner may also, if he sees fit, revise any order of a subordinate, although the period of appeal be passed. An Assistant may be placed in charge of a Township with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner, but under his general supervision.

LIV. All holders of grants of land in Pegu shall comply with such instructions as they may, from time to time, receive from the Deputy Commissioners of the District on which their grant is situated, relative to furnishing returns of population, of capitation tax, and other statistics relating to their grants. Such returns shall be furnished in the same form as those required from the Circle Revenue Officers. Any grantee refusing or neglecting to give such returns, when duly required from him, or furnishing wilfully false returns, will be liable to fine.

LV. Any grantee who shall offer obstructions to the measurement of any land in his grant, after the measurement has been duly authorized by the local revenue authorities, or shall incite other persons to do so, and any person who shall offer obstruction to the measurement of land, whether within any grant or elsewhere, after such measurement shall have been duly ordered by any of the local revenue authorities, shall be liable to fine and to payment of all expenses incurred through his act of obstruction.

LVI. The amount of all fines imposed under these rules, except such as are imposed under Section XLVI, and the amount of all expenses ordered to be paid, may, if not paid by the party, or parties liable, be levied by the sale of his or their personal property ; or if not paid and no property be found, or property insufficient to cover the full amount of the fine, the party may for each case be sentenced to imprisonment in the civil jail for any period not exceeding three months.

Costs in Revenue Cases.

Appeals.

Returns to be furnished by Grantees of Land.

Penalties for obstructing the measurement of land.

Fines if not realized may be committed to imprisonment.

Punishment for breach of Revenue Rules. LVII. The breach of any provision in, or the omission of any act required by any of these rules, will, when no amount of fine or other specific penalty is assigned in such rule, subject the offender to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200 for each offence, and in default to imprisonment not exceeding three months.

Revenue returns when to be forwarded. LVIII. In the office of the Deputy Commissioner, the revenue returns will be made out according to Forms 26 to 37 inclusive, and forwarded to the Commissioner with the revenue report as soon as practicable after the close of the official year. The returns of river nets as No. 16, and of lake and pond fisheries, No. 17, are also then to be forwarded, being full copies of those received from the Thoogyees. They may be in Burmese.

Population Returns. LIX. The Deputy Commissioner will also forward on the 1st January of each year, the population return of his District, (Form No. 38,) and return of emigrants and immigrants, (Form No. 39.) These are made out from the returns of the Thoogyees of the previous month of Wah-goung, (Vide Rule XVIII.)

Returns of Miscellaneous Receipts. LX. A return of all Miscellaneous receipts and collections, will be made to the Commissioner annually in the form No. 40.



**RULES FOR THE GRANTING OF WASTE LAND
IN THE PROVINCE OF PEGU,**

*Sanctioned by the Government of India under date the
6th March 1861.*

I. The waste lands in the Province of Pegu shall be classed as follows, and being the property of the State, the local Revenue Officers are, subject to the confirmation and orders of the Governor General in Council, hereby authorised to give grants of the same to all persons rent free and liable to future assessment for the periods and at the rates specified underneath, an allowance of not less than one fourth of the whole area being exempt from taxation on account of sites of houses, water courses, roads and so forth.

Class.	Description of jungle Land.	Duration of free tenure. as. $\frac{1}{8}$ acre.	Rates of future assessment.			Total.
			1 rupee per acre.	$\frac{1}{8}$ rupee per acre.	$\frac{1}{32}$ rupee per acre.	
1	Forest jungle on hills,	32	8	8	16	64
2	Forest on plains, including mangrove and other trees, jungle in swamp,	24	6	6	12	48
3	Bush jungle, all kinds every where,	16	4	4	8	32
4	Reed and long grass jungle	8	2	2	4	16
5	Short grass jungle, and fallow land,.....	4	1	1	2	8

II. In determining the class to which each grant may belong, and to avoid vexatious investigations, the character

of three-fourths of the area, or as near that proportion as is possible, is to be considered as that of the whole.

III. No grant for agricultural purposes is to be made under these rules of a greater extent than ten thousand (10,000) acres, or within a distance of four miles from the nearest part of the boundary of the jurisdiction of the Town Magistrates of Rangoon and Dalhousie, and from the Court Houses of the Deputy Commissioners of other Districts. Within the above limits it shall be competent for the Deputy Commissioners, with the sanction of the Commissioner, to give grants of not less than five (5) acres and not more than one hundred (100) acres, upon such conditions as, with reference to the nature and situation of the land applied for, may be specially fixed and determined.

IV. Provided that, should it appear there is any where an isolated patch of waste land of smaller extent than is above noted, and which from particular circumstances it may be desirable to have redeemed, the local authorities may, at their discretion, give a grant of the same.

V. Provided that no grant of land shall, unless under special sanction of the Commissioner, be made to include any portion of a fishery leased out by Government, or any right of way thereto, nor any teak forests, nor any land used for the manufacture of salt, nor any navigable streams, nor land below high water mark on the sea shore ; and provided also that the right of Government to resume portions of any grant required for public roads or other works, shall in all cases be, and is hereby reserved ; and such resumption shall be made under Act 6 of 1857, or other similar Act in force at the time such grant shall be made.

VI. All persons obtaining grants in Pegu shall be required to bring the following proportions of each class into cultivation, within the period stated below for each,

f Classes.	Description of Jungle land.	One quarter.		One half.		Three quarters.		Remarks. The remainder to be cultivated or not at the discretion of the grantee.
		In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	
1.	Forest jungle on hills.	8 yrs.	16 yrs.	24 yrs.				
2.	Forest on plains, mangrove &c. &c.	6 "	12 "	18 "				
3.	Bush jungle everywhere.	4 "	8 "	12 "				
4.	Reeds and long grass jungle,	2 "	4 "	6 "				
5.	Short grass and fallow land,	1 "	2 "	3 "				

and not less than one-fourth, or four annas in each acre of each grant is to be rent free for ever, whether the said one-fourth be cultivated or not; but it shall not be distinguished in any manner from the general body of the grant so as to be separable from it, and this privilege shall be held to extend to the one-fourth of the minutest subdivision of the soil, and may be cleared or not at the discretion of the grantee.

VII. All lands assigned under these rules shall be the hereditary property of the grantees, on the fulfilment of the prescribed conditions, and on the execution of a bond binding themselves to abide by the prescribed conditions, they shall be entitled to a grant to the above effect.

VIII. Should any grantee neglect to fulfil the terms specified in these rules the grant is to be resumed, but no resumption is to be made without due notice having been served on the grantee, requiring him to shew cause why his estate should not be resumed, after which, proceedings are to be held, and the decision to be formally recorded in each case, the same being open to appeal in the usual manner.

IX. Grantees who have not purchased exemption from payment of land revenue, shall, on the expiration of the periods stated in the last column of the table annexed to Rule 1, viz :

1st class.....	64 years.
2d "	48 "
3d "	32 "
4th "	16 "
5th "	8 "

be entitled to a new lease of 20 years duration, and on the

expiration thereof to further renewal for a similar period, and the same on the lapse of each successive lease.

X. On the renewal of each lease granted after the expiration of the period noted in the last column of the table above alluded to, the local Revenue Officers may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council, revise the settlement and impose upon the assessed area of each grant an assessment not exceeding the average rates of assessment of lands of similar quality in the Circles immediately adjoining the grant; and in like manner, should a grantee be able to satisfy the local Revenue authorities that his assessment is higher than the average tax of similar lands in the adjoining Circles assessed on account of Government, he will be entitled at the renewal of his lease to an abatement of his assessment for the term of the said lease, so that he shall not be required to pay more than the fair average assessment of the lands in his vicinity.

XI. A lease having once been confirmed by competent authority, no alteration of rate of assessment is to be allowed, until its expiration.

XII. On the revision of any settlement consequent on the renewal of a lease, the rate of assessment is in the case of a difference arising between the grantee and the assessing officer, to be fixed by three arbitrators, one of whom is to be nominated by the grantee, one by the assessing officer, and the third by the two individuals appointed above, and their decision is not to be reversed except by order of the Governor General in Council.

XIII. Grants of 200 acres and upwards shall not be placed under the authority of the Thoogyee or other manager of the Circle in which they may be situated, except so far as may be necessary for Police purposes, and when grants of the above extent become liable to assessment each grantee shall be entitled to a separate settlement direct with the local Revenue Officer, whatever may be the amount of the assessment.

XIV. Grantees are hereby required to furnish each cultivator annually with a bill of demand written in the Burmese language, specifying every thing he is to pay, and he is entitled to receive a bond from the cultivator promising to pay the amount. No suit regarding rent is to be entertained in Court except upon written agreement.

XV. All applicants for grants must satisfy the local Revenue Officers that they possess the means of redeeming the lands required by them, or capital as per annexed scale,

1st class jungle	15	Rupees per acre.
2nd "	12	" "
3rd "	9	" "
4th "	6	" "
5th "	3	" "

and if dissatisfied with that officer's estimate of their resources, they may, within three months, appeal to the Commissioner, whose decision is to be final.

XVI. Every grant shall be registered in such manner as the Governor General in Council may direct, its situation, extent and boundaries, being duly recorded, and on every occasion of transfer of the proprietary right subsequent to the expiration of the first lease, whether from the death of the former owner, from sale or any other cause, the same is to be notified to the proper officer and the cause of transfer, and the name of the new proprietor registered. No proprietary right to the land, or its rent, shall be recognized by any Court in Pegu, unless the proprietor's name has been registered.

XVII. In cases of transfer by sale or assignment, the same is to be acknowledged by both parties in person, or by accredited agents, before the registering officer, at the time of registry, and the registry is to be attested by the principals or their agents, and also by at least two competent witnesses whose names and places of abode are to be inserted.

XVIII. A survey is to be made of each grant as soon as possible, and any person convicted of having fraudulently extended his boundaries, shall be liable to be deprived of the land he has fraudulently appropriated, and to a fine not exceeding one hundred (100) rupees for every acre so appropriated. If the said fine be not paid, the amount will be leviable by distress and sale of his property, real and personal. Should be proprietor be dissatisfied with the first survey, he may have the land resurveyed on depositing the probable expenses.

XIX. Cultivators of Pegu now liable to capitation tax, who may settle on any grant of land made under these

rules, shall not be exempt from the above tax, but the realization of it, as well as that which may become due from new settlers, on the expiration of the period of exemption allowed under the Revenue Rules, is to be conducted through the proprietor in the manner described in the 13th Rule, until such time as the impost is generally abolished.

XX. Any person who having obtained a grant of waste land in Pegu, shall fail in the prescribed conditions, shall not be deemed eligible to receive another grant unless he can satisfy the local authorities that the causes of his failure were entirely beyond his control.

XXI. The land measure to be used for grants throughout the Province of Pegu, is as follows:

Square feet.

226·875	= 1 pie.
2722·5	= 1 anna.
43560·	= 1 acre.

—o—

GENERAL RULES FOR GRANTING LEASES OF LAND FOR A TERM OF YEARS, *In the Province of Pegu.*

In Circles or village tracts where the kweng assessment has been completed, leases for ten years, or for a shorter period, if desired by the cultivators, may be granted on the following terms:

1st. The cultivators of the Circle or tract to be leased shall agree to pay to Government annually for a fixed period of not more than ten and not less than two years, an annual rent which shall be fixed at the amount payable by the cultivators on the total area of their existing cultivation, at the revised rates per acre imposed by the Settlement officer in the kweng assessment.

2nd. During the period of the lease, all the waste lands within the settled tract which may be brought under cultivation by those who accept leases, shall be tax free.

3rd. The annual rent agreed upon will have to be paid whether crops fail or cattle die, but if there be any very extensive disaster of the kind, due consideration will be shewn.

4th. The principal inhabitants of the leased tract should form a committee to see that the cultivators pay their shares, and on their application defaulters will be treated as laid down in the existing Revenue Rules ; but all the cultivators who have agreed to accept a lease, will be jointly and severally responsible for the amount of land rent due by any individual owner or cultivator of the leased tract, that is, within the village tract they inhabit.

5th. Rights of property will remain the same as before.

6th. All other taxes besides the land tax will remain as before.

7th. The draft of an agreement which should be signed by the cultivators of a leased tract is annexed. This may be modified, however, according to circumstances.

8th. On the expiry of the lease a new survey will be made, and if necessary new rates of assessment imposed.

9th. All leases made should be entered by the Settlement Officer in a Register to be kept for the purpose, the form of which is annexed.

DRAFT OF AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED BY THE CULTIVATORS OF A LEASED TRACT.

We the undersigned owners and cultivators of land in the village tract of _____ Circle of _____ township of _____ District of _____, in consideration of our receiving a lease of all the lands comprised within the limits of the village tract aforesaid, for a term of — years, commencing from the year —, do hereby agree, and jointly and severally bind ourselves to pay annually, to the Deputy Commissioner of the District of _____ a sum equal to the amount of the total land rent on our existing cultivation, that is to say, on account of _____ acres of paddy land at rupees _____ per acre Rs. _____; on account of _____ acres of garden land at Rs. _____ per acre, Rs. _____; and on account of _____ acres of miscellaneous cultivation at Rs. _____ per acre Rs. _____. The total annual amount therefore being Rs. _____, which sum is payable annually on or before the 1st of April of each year, i.e., the rent due for the year 1860/61 is payable on or before the 1st April 1861.

**REGISTER OF VILLAGE TRACTS &c. OF WHICH A TEN YEARS LEASE HAS
BEEN SANCTIONED BY THE COMMISSIONER.**

GENERAL RULES REGARDING THE APPLICATION OF MUNICIPAL FUNDS

In the Province of Pegu.

- I. A municipal tax is levied in towns in order to provide for the Police thereof, and also for the payment of Establishments necessary to preserve cleanliness, such as sweepers, carts, cattle, &c.
- II. The Police payable from the municipal tax will be the Goungs and their peons serving within town limits. Guards furnished from Police corps will not be debited to municipal funds.
- III. Other purposes for which municipal funds are available are local improvements, such as drains, bridges, tanks, wharves, wells, and every thing which may contribute to the health and comfort of the inhabitants.
- IV. As the inhabitants alone pay municipal tax, due care must be taken that the funds are not employed on works in which the bulk of the inhabitants are not interested, as roads for mere pleasure and so on.
- V. The funds collected as municipal tax are credited to the general revenue of the Government, but the Deputy Commissioner should for each town where a municipal tax is established, open a separate account, in which should be carefully entered on the credit side all the collections, and on the debit side all the expenditure, including Police and Conservancy establishments.
- VI. At the close of each year on the 30th of April an account current should be made out, shewing the balance in hand. A copy of this should be forwarded to the Commissioner as soon as possible.
- VII. In case of a town requiring any large expensive works, such as a bridge, manifestly beyond the power of the inhabitants to build, special application should be made to Government for a grant of money for the purpose.
- VIII. When a system of municipal tax shall have been established in those towns of each District containing 3000 of inhabitants and upwards, application will be made to Government for each Deputy Commissioner to have the power to sanction works therefrom not exceeding the cost of Rs. 250 each, and for the Commissioner of works not exceeding Rs. 500 for any work.

IX. The wishes of the inhabitants should be attended to as much as possible, in the choice of works to be constructed. Sanitary measures should, however, be in the first instance invariably carried out.

X. Each town where a municipal tax is introduced, will have a separate set of rules under which the tax is to be levied. This is necessary because no amount of rate or even method of assessment can be made generally applicable.

XI. When, however, a tax is raised and establishments paid therefrom, the Deputy Commissioners will of course exert themselves to see that the money of the people is not wasted, nor paid to idle, worthless servants.

XII. It is to be distinctly understood that the regular establishments paid from the municipal tax, are to be sent up for Government sanction, and all bills for works the cost of which will exceed Rs. 500 must first obtain the sanction of Government.

(Sd.) A. P. PHAYRE,
Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Governor General.

RULES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF FORESTS, *In the Province of Pegu.*

Forest Rules, their object. I. The Forests of the Province of Pegu being the property of Government, the following Rules are published for their administration.

Officers appointed to carry out these Rules. II. The Officers appointed for the administration of the Forests, are

1. The Superintendent,
2. His Assistants, viz: The Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, and the Forest Assistants,
3. The subordinate Officers, viz: Goungs, Goungwais, and Peons, both in the Forests, and at the Timber Stations.

Digitized by
Google

III. No person is permitted, without orders from the Superintendent or his Assistants, to mark, girdle, or fell any Teak trees, large or small, to cut, or break off branches from Teak trees, or otherwise to injure them.

IV. The felling and dragging of timber must be done in such a manner as not to break or injure any Teak trees. Owners of elephants are responsible for any injury done by their animals.

V. No Teak timber, which is subject to the control of the Forest Department, or found adrift in the creeks and rivers of the country, shall be marked, neither shall any mark on it be effaced. It shall not be converted, cut into pieces, nor burnt, neither shall it be concealed, removed nor disposed of by sale or otherwise, without orders from the Superintendent of Forests or his Assistants. And any Teak timber found in the Province of Pegu, that may appear to the Superintendent of Forests or to his Assistants to have been obtained in a manner contrary to the Forest Rules, whether entire, or cut up, or sawn up, such Teak timber may be confiscated by orders of any of the above Officers.

VI. No Toungya is to be formed on any spot of ground on which the number of Teak trees exceeds fifty, large or small, (seedlings included); but in special cases, the Superintendent or his Assistants may grant permission for Toungyas to be formed in spots where it appears to them that the Teak cannot be made available for the use of the Forest Department.

VII. Should Natthat, or seasoned Teak trees, or Teak timber be found in a place selected for a Toungya or hill plantation, the men who intend working the Toungya must, before setting fire to it, clear the ground around such trees or logs ten cubits round the same, so as to prevent the fire from injuring them. They must report their having done so to the Forest Goung-gwai of their district, when he visits their village on his tours through the Forest.

VIII. All trees, (except Teak,) as well as bamboos, are free, and no person may levy duty on the same, except by express orders from the Superintendent; but whenever the Superintendent or his Assistants may find it necessary to mark trees of any kind, or to girdle them, such trees shall neither be injured, felled, nor removed without permission.

Teak trees,
how protected.

Precaution to
be taken in the
felling and drag-
ging of timber.

Teak timber
how protected.

Toungyas,
where prohibited

Seasoned teak
in Toungyas,
how to be pro-
tected.

All other trees,
bamboos includ-
ed, are free.

Nurseries and plantations, how protected.

IX. Nurseries or Plantations formed by order of the Superintendent or his Assistants, are not to be injured in any way.

Reserved tracts, provisions for the same.

X. Whenever the Superintendent or his Assistants may think it fit to reserve any tract in the Forests, no tree, shrub, or dead timber in the said tract is to be injured, felled or removed except by orders from these Officers. No tract of a size exceeding ten acres is to be thus reserved, without the special sanction of the Commissioner.

Poles, fences, &c., how protected.

XI. Poles or other signs put up to mark the boundary of a reserved tract, or for other purposes; likewise sheds, bridges, fences or buildings of any kind; together with roads and ditches made by orders of the Superintendent, are not to be removed or injured in any way.

Government teak timber, how to be disposed of.

XII. The disposal of timber from the Pegu forests either by sale, or gratuitously for the common public benefit, will take place according to the regulations of Schedule I.

Marks and passes for Government timber when sold.

XIII. All timber disposed of by the Forest Department, will be stamped with such mark or marks as the Superintendent of Forests may direct, and the purchasers or grantees will, on application, receive a pass in the form exhibited in Schedule V. which will enable them to move their timber about without molestation.

Loss of Government timber, liabilities for the same.

XIV. Parties in charge of Government timber who lose the same, or allow it to be lost, or destroyed, render themselves liable to punishment, unless they shew that the loss arose from causes not under their control.

Foreign timber arriving within British territory.

XV. Foreign teak timber when brought within the British territory on the northern frontier, will, until further notice, pay duty to the Collector of Customs at the rates noted in Schedule II. Such timber will, after duty is adjusted, receive a pass from the Collector of Customs in the form exhibited in Schedule III., and every log or piece will be marked with the duty mark.

Timber brought into the British territory by the Sittang river to be reported to the Goung on the frontier.

XVI. At the Toungoo Custom-house such timber only will be recognized as foreign as has been duly reported to the Goung stationed at the frontier by the Forest Department. The Goung will mark every log with his stamp, and grant a certificate in the form annexed in Schedule IV.

Logs found below the frontier on which the stamps are wanting, or which are in excess of the certificate, will be liable to be confiscated and sold on account of Government.

XVII. Should any timber brought from beyond the British frontier be sold before reaching a sea port, or should its destination be changed, application must be made to the nearest Assistant in the Forest Department to have the transaction endorsed on the back of the pass.

XVIII. Timber brought to Rangoon will be examined at such river stations as are named in Schedule VI., or as may be hereafter notified. No rafts shall leave or pass these stations without an order from the office of the Forest Department at Rangoon.

XIX. All timber found in transit without a pass as herein before provided, and without the marks of the Customs or Forest Department according to provisions of Rules xiii., xv. and xvi., will be liable to confiscation.

XX. All drift teak timber found within the Province of Pegu, and in the Sittang river, will be considered as the property of Government, unless proof of the contrary be given according to Rules xxv. and xxvi.

XXI. It is the duty of the village Goungs, Peons, and Headmen near the rivers and creeks of the country to afford all the assistance in their power to rafts of Government timber that may be in danger, and to secure drift timber as far as possible.

XXII. Scales of salvage for the different portions of the country will be established by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Commissioner. These scales will be published and hung up in the office of the Superintendent, of every Assistant, and of every village Goung near the rivers and creeks of the country.

XXIII. Parties who have saved Teak timber are bound to deliver the same on receipt of salvage money to such persons as are authorized by the Superintendent or his Assistants to collect drift timber, when, in addition to the amount of salvage, such expenses as may of necessity have been incurred on the timber, will be paid. Such parties may also themselves bring the timber to any of the Government depots, in which case they will be paid for so doing.

XXIV. At the Government Timber Depots of Rangoon, Prome, and Toungoo, or at such other stations as it may hereafter appear expedient, notices shall be published on the last day of every month, stating the number and description

Foreign timber if sold before reaching a sea port, mode of procedure.

Timber arriving at Rangoon, where to be brought to.

Penalty for timber found without a pass.

All drift timber the property of Government, unless proof of the contrary be given.

Assistance to be given to rafts of Government timber.

Scales of salvage to be published.

Parties who have saved teak timber, how to act.

[Monthly Notices shewing the drift timber collected at the different timber stations.]

of logs of such drift timber brought in during the month as bears the marks mentioned in Rules xiii., xv. and xvi.

Two months to be allowed for the reception of claims regarding drift timber XXV. Two months' notice will be given for the reception of claims to the ownership of drift timber at the office from which the notice mentioned in Rule xxiv. was issued, after which, no claimant appearing, the timber will be sold on account of Government.

'Claims concerning drift timber, by whom to be decided.' XXVI. All such claims will be decided by the Superintendent of Forests, or such Assistants as he may authorize so to do, provided, however, that the Superintendent or such Assistants shall be at liberty to decline arbitrating regarding any such timber in cases where they may see fit so to do, and refer claimants to the civil courts.

Rates to be charged for drift timber awarded to claimants. XXVII. Timber awarded to claimants must be redeemed by payment of the rates noted in Schedule vii., or of such as may hereafter be notified.

Parties employed for work by the Forest Department. Provisions regarding them. XXVIII. Parties who are under engagement on account of Government for work in the Forests, or for the dragging and floating of Government timber, or for the bringing in of drift timber; or Officers of the Forest Department who employ coolies for these purposes and withhold just payment for work done by their workmen, and who may not adjust the salvage due on drift timber, are liable to punishment under these Rules.

The Subordinate Officers to report breaches of Forest Rules. XXIX. It is the duty of the Forest Goungs, Goungwais, and Peons of the Department to see that these Rules are not violated, and should they in any case be infringed, to report the same without delay to the Superintendent or his Assistants.

Penalty for breach of Forest Rules. XXX. Any person who infringes any provision of the Forest Rules, or any subordinate of the Forest Department who wilfully neglects his duty, will be liable to imprisonment without labor for a term not exceeding six months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, commutable if not paid, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months without labor. In cases where the infringement involves fraud, or theft of timber, the offender will be liable to be proceeded against in the criminal court.

Cases of violation of these Rules by whom to be tried. XXXI. All cases of violation of these Rules may be tried and decided by the Superintendent of Forests, either by personal inquiry into the facts, or on the record of enquiry made by a Forest Assistant: in any case the decision and

the grounds for it shall be recorded, and the same will be open to appeal to the Commissioner.

XXXII. Whenever a person has been sentenced to imprisonment by the Superintendent of Forests, the person so sentenced shall be forwarded without delay to the Officer in charge of the District within which the offence was committed, together with a copy of the sentence, and the said Officer shall forthwith proceed to execute it.

XXXIII. The Commissioner may authorize any Assistant of the Forest Department to exercise the same powers as those vested in the Superintendent, either wholly or only with regard to certain of these Rules.

XXXIV. All decisions of Assistants made under these Rules, may be revised by the Superintendent.

XXXV. In conducting trials regarding the violation of Forest Rules, the Officers of the Forest Department will be guided by Rules IX to XVII. of the Rules for the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Pegu, and the Superintendent and those Assistants who may be empowered so to do, will exercise the powers vested by those Rules in the judicial Officers of the Province.

—o—
SCHEDULE I,

Exhibiting the Rules under which Government timber in the Province of Pegu may be disposed of.

1. By auction sales at Rangoon and other Stations. The periodical auction sales will be of two classes:

(A.) LARGE SALES. (B.) SMALL SALES.

(A.) There will be but one large sale per annum (held at Rangoon,) which may however, be divided into different portions, at the discretion of the Superintendent.

(B.) Smaller sales will be held from time to time during the year at Rangoon, Prome, and other Timber Stations.

At all public sales one portion of the payment (not less than 10 per cent. on the amount,) is to be made on the day of sale either in cash, public securities, or promissory notes, and the balance within a term not exceeding three months after the day of sale. No timber to be delivered before payment in full shall have been received, but the timber to be at the risk of the purchaser from the moment it is knocked down.

2. At Rangoon, and other stations. no timber will be disposed of by private sale to the public departments, or to private parties, except by order of the Commissioner, or in his absence from Rangoon.

Sentence how to be carried out.

Powers of the Superintendent how to be extended.

Decisions of Assistants by whom to be revisited.

Trials regarding violation of Forest Rules, how to be conducted.

Sales by public auction at Rangoon and other stations.

Private sales at Rangoon & other stations.

goon, of the Deputy Commissioner. The indents for such timber must first be sent to the Superintendent of Forests, who will forward the same with his recommendation, or otherwise, to the Commissioner, for his orders thereon. No timber that has already been advertised for auction is to be disposed of in this manner. At other stations such sales may be effected at the discretion of the Superintendent, but for sales to private parties the sanction of the chief Civil Officer of the Station must first be obtained.

Private sales shall not be effected at rates below those realized at the last public sales, unless by special order from the Superintendent.

No private sale, whether to private parties, or public departments, is to be considered as concluded, and no timber is to be delivered on account of the same, unless the full amount of the purchase money in cash or treasury receipts is paid into the office where the sale was concluded.

Sale of seasoned timber in the Forests. 3. Whenever the Superintendent may think it advisable he may dispose of the seasoned teak timber standing, or lying in a certain Forest tract, or of a portion of the said timber, for purposes of the Forest Department, or by sale to public departments, or to private parties.

The purchasers will remove the timber within a fixed time, and a portion of the purchase money will be paid in advance. Timber remaining in the Forest after the time fixed, will revert to Government, and any amount paid in advance on account of the same will then be forfeited.

Sale of small pieces of timber in the Forests. 4. Permission to bring away branches of felled trees, or other small pieces of timber, such as slabs cut off from squared logs, or the stumps remaining after the tree has been felled, will be given for a limited number of months to parties applying for the same, on their depositing a certain sum as a security, and on payment of a certain amount per month, in one Forest District. In case the parties bring away, cut up, or otherwise destroy any timber besides that stipulated for, the grant as well as the deposit will be forfeited, and the parties will be liable to punishment.

Grant of timber for the common benefit of the public. 5. Parties residing in the district near the Forests, and at a distance from the principal rivers, who may be desirous of obtaining Teak timber for the erection of buildings for the common benefit of the public, as Christian Churches or Chapels, Schools, Kyoungs, Zayats, Bridges, &c., may apply for the same to the Superintendent or his Assistants, or the application may be made through the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the District, who, in case he may find it advisable to recommend the application, will forward the same to the Superintendent of Forests. Final orders regarding such applications granting timber for these purposes, or otherwise, will be issued by the Superintendent of Forests, or by such Assistants as he may specially empower so to do. Timber granted under this rule will be pointed out to the grantees by

the Forest Goung-gwais. The grantees must fell and remove the same to the place where the timber is to be used, within a fixed time.

Timber for these purposes will be given gratuitously, but on the expiration of a year from the time of the timber being granted to the parties, an account will be called for by the Superintendent or his Asisstants, shewing how it has been used. Should it not have been expended for the purposes specified in the application, the timber will revert to Government, and the parties who received the grant will, if they should have applied the timber to other purposes, be liable to punishment.

SCHEDULE II,

Exhibiting the rates for the collection of Revenue on Foreign Teak Timber, when brought within the British territory on the Northern Frontier.

1. The rate of duty on all logs, round or squared,
is.....Rs. 2 12 0 per log.
2. Planks 1-inch thick and below, " 0 3 0 per pce.
do. 2 do. " 0 6 0 " "
do. 3 do. " 0 9 0 " "
do. for every inch of thickness above 3 inches 3 as. more.
3. The produce of branches will be passed at the following rates:
Stem pieces,.....Rs. 0 9 0 per pce.
Ship Crooks,..... " 0 4 0 " "
Boat Crooks,..... " 0 1 0 " "
Small do. " 0 0 6 " "

SCHEDULE III.

Form of Pass for Foreign Timber imported into the British Territory.

No.	Date.	Owner or Consignee.	Place of Destination.	Description of Timber.	Timber mark.	No. of logs or pieces.	Total.	A'm't paid on ac't of duty.	Amount still to be paid.	Where to be paid.

SCHEDULE IV.

*Form of Certificate to be given by the Frontier Forest Goung,
above Toungoo.*

SCHEDULE V.

Form of Pass for Timber sold by the Forest Department at Stations above Rangoon.

No.	Date.	Owner or Consignee.	Place of Destination.	Description of Timber.	Timber mark.	No. of logs or pieces.	Total.

SCHEDEULE VI.

Names of River Stations at Rangoon, where all private Timber will have to stop to be examined.

STATIONS.

Timber arriving from the Sittang river,	At the mouth of the Puzoondoung Creek.
Timber arriving from the Irrawaddy river,	At the mouth of the Tsanchoung below Kemendine.

SCHEDEULE VII.

Exhibiting the rates which will be charged at the different Government Timber Stations for salvage, watching and bringing in of drift Timber awarded to claimants.

1. For Timber brought in from any part of the Sittang river above Kayassoo.

At Toungoo and other Stations on the Sittang..... 2 8 0 per log.
At Rangoon, 5 0 0 "

2. For the Timber brought in from any part of the Irrawaddy River and the Creeks of the Delta.

At Prome and other Stations on the Irrawaddy river,..... 1 0 0 per log.
At Rangoon and Bassein, 2 0 0 "

3. For Timber brought in from the sea shore, no rates can be fixed, but the expenses incurred in saving, rafting, watching and bringing in of the Timber will be charged.

By order of the Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Governor General.

(SIGNED)

D. BRANDIS,
Supdt. of Forests,
Pegu, Tenasserim & Martaban Provinces.

OFFICE OF THE SUPDT. OF FORESTS,
RANGOON,
The 1st October, 1859.

RULES FOR THE EXAMINATION OF ASSISTANTS *In the Province of Pegu.*

Annual Examination of Assistants.

I. An annual examination of Assistants and Extra Assistants, liable under these Rules to examination, shall be held at such time as shall be determined on each year by the Commissioner. The examination shall be held at Rangoon, or at such station as may appear at the time most convenient, and as the Commissioner may direct. The first examination will be held on the 1st November 1857.

Two Qualifying standards.

II. At these examinations there shall be two standards of qualification, according to one or other of which the Assistants shall be examined. Until the first standard is past, the Assistant will pass no heavier sentence in criminal cases than one month's imprisonment, with or without labour, or fine not exceeding 20 rupees. Judicial powers in civil suits shall be limited in the above case to the trial of cases not exceeding in value Rs. 500, and in revenue matters to the investigation and report on claims for personal exemption from taxation, and such matters as may be referred to him for report by the Deputy Commissioner.

Effect of passing the first standard.

III. An Assistant, or Extra Assistant who has passed the First Standard shall be considered capable of deciding all cases of simple theft, assault, affray, wounding, tumultuous assemblage, abusive language, and the like ; and may on conviction sentence to imprisonment for one year, with or without labour, or to a fine of Rs. 200, commutable to imprisonment for six months ; he may also try miscellaneous cases ; but he will not have authority to commit to the Sessions, nor to have administrative charge of any portion of a District, and his orders in all Departments will be liable to summary revision, on appeal, by the Deputy Commissioner. His judicial powers in civil suits shall extend to cases not exceeding Rs. 3000 in value, and he will be qualified in the Revenue Department to try and decide cases regarding rights in land brought under the Revenue Rules in force in the Province, to issue processes for the collection of revenue due by defaulters on application from the Thoogees, to investigate and report upon applications for remission of revenue, and such other matters as shall be referred to him for report by the Deputy Commissioner.

IV. On passing the Second Standard, the Assistant and Extra Assistant will be qualified to commit to the Sessions and to exercise the full powers of a Magistrate, with powers to decide civil suits to the extent of Rs. 5000 in each case. In the Revenue Department he will be capable of undertaking all and any duties that may be assigned him by the Deputy Commissioner. In all judicial questions, the appeal from the Assistant shall still lie to the Deputy Commissioner.

V. All Assistants and Extra Assistants who have not passed according to the first standard of qualification fixed by these Rules, shall, after they have been more than six months in civil employ, be subjected to Annual Examinations; and Extra Assistants who have passed according to the first standard, and who have been more than two years in civil employ, shall be subjected to Annual Examinations for the Second Standard. All other Assistants and Extra Assistants who have not passed according to the Second Standard of qualification, may be examined at any Annual Examination, with the special permission of the Commissioner. Assistants and Extra Assistant Commissioners examined under these Rules to be entitled to the usual travelling allowance to and from their respective stations.

VI. The Commissioner will appoint a Committee to be called the Examination Committee, to consist of such three members as he may select. The Commissioner may if necessary at any time add to the numbers of this Committee.

VII. The days for the Annual Examination shall on every occasion be fixed by the Commissioner. It shall be the duty of the Committee to prepare before hand for each examination, sets of questions to be put to the Assistants under examination, which questions are not to be disclosed till the moment of examination. The Committee will arrange such plan as may appear to be the best calculated to ensure a fair and uniform method of fixing the degree of attainment which the several Assistants may reach in each branch of the examination. This plan will be submitted to the Commissioner, and when once sanctioned by him, will not be changed or modified without his permission.

VIII. At the close of the examination, the Committee, after due deliberation in respect to each Assistant examined, will record the results, stating their opinion as to whether the standard of qualification has been attained or not.

In the event of difference of opinion, the majority will determine. The report, together with the written answers of the Assistants, and the other papers, Burmese and English, shall be furnished to the Commissioner, who will then report to Government the names of such Assistants and Extra Assistants, as have proved their qualifications according to the different standards in force.

Objects of first standard.

IX. The principal object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the proficiency of the Assistants and Extra Assistants in the language in general use throughout the Province, viz : Burmese. They should be able to read aloud with correctness and moderate fluency, a fairly written proceeding, or petition, taken up at random, and to converse in presence of the Committee with an officer of the Court on simple points connected with official duties. The contents of the papers, and the subject of the conversation, to be correctly explained to the Examiners. An easy English judgment order, or other official paper, furnished by the Committee, must be translated into the vernacular without assistance of any kind, and the translation must be substantially correct and intelligible to a native.

Second object of first standard.

X. The second object of the first standard of qualification shall be to test the Assistant's general acquaintance with the leading principles of the system of revenue administration, police management, and criminal and civil justice, and especially with the ordinary rules of procedure, such as are necessary for an officer to exercise properly special powers in the different departments above noted. For this purpose a list of questions shall be prepared by the Committee. In revenue, on such points as distress, rights to land as allotted by Thoogees, grants of waste land, methods and rates of assessment, nomination of heads of villages and other office bearers; the mode of keeping accounts by the Thoogees, and in the District office, and the management of Treasuries. The text books to be the Revenue Rules of the Province, and the Circular Order of the Bengal Sudder Board of Revenue No. 4, dated the 20th January 1854, on the subject of Treasury management and accounts. In criminal matters, on the Rules of Procedure as epitomized by Skipwith, and in Civil Justice, a fair knowledge of the Rules of Procedure as laid down in the Civil Rules of the Province. These questions must be answered without a book.

XI. The next object of the first standard of examination shall be to test the power which the Assistants and Extra Assistants may have acquired of dealing with conflicting arguments and evidence in actual cases. For this purpose three decided cases, with the final proceeding in each withdrawn, which the officer to be examined has never before seen, from the civil, criminal and revenue files, and of the nature of cases made over to Assistants with special powers, shall be given to the Assistants and Extra Assistants. The papers may be read over to him by a Native Officer, and the explanation of any difficult word, or phrase, may be asked for and given in the vernacular, the circumstance being on each occasion noted. The Assistant may now refer to all his books, and may take his notes as the case is read over. At the conclusion of each case, he must write in English a brief but precise description of the case ; and a decision upon the questions at issue, with a sufficient statement of the grounds on which it is founded. The Assistant or Extra Assistant will also be required to pass orders on a petition from a Thoogye or Myo Ok, reporting any serious crime or public outbreak, and will be called on to shew what course he would pursue on any sudden emergency.

Third object of the first standard.

XII. The last object of the first standard of examination shall be to ascertain how the Assistant or Extra Assistant has been employed, and how he has done his duty, particularly during the twelve months which have immediately preceded the period of examination. For this purpose the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer under whom he has been immediately employed, shall furnish the Committee with a report on these points. This report must shew the qualifications of the Assistant or Extra Assistant as regards industry, regularity, intelligence, personal activity, zeal and temper. This report must be accompanied by such registers as the Assistant or Extra Assistant may have kept up for the last three months, and the records of all cases decided by the Assistants or Extra Assistants during any one of the three months previous to the examination to be selected by the Committee. It shall be the duty of the Deputy Commissioner, or other superior, who may have an Assistant or Extra Assistant without special powers under them, to make over to him frequently, cases for report which are beyond his competency to decide. The reports shall be written in English on one side of a sheet of paper, and after the case

Fourth object of the first standard.

is decided, the officer who decides it shall note on the other side of the sheet his remarks on the report. These reports, with the notes thereon, shall be submitted to the Committee. Assistants and Extra Assistants will be required to record in their own tongue a minute on every case that may come before them. This minute should detail the circumstances of the case, the points of evidence, the reasons for the decision, and the rule or law under which the judgment was given; an abstract of these minutes shall be inserted in the monthly registers which the Assistants and Extra Assistants are required to keep up until individually released from doing so. These minutes and reports will be examined by the Committee, who shall especially record their opinion on them.

2nd standard.

XIII. The second standard of examination shall be similar in its nature to the first, but more difficult in degree.—The candidates, besides being examined in their knowledge of the Burmese language as spoken and written by the officers of the Court, shall be tested in their proficiency in the vernacular idioms used by the people of the district. They must hold conversation, in presence of the Committee, with two or three natives of different classes selected from the inhabitants of the interior, and satisfy the examiners of their powers of understanding these people, and of making themselves thoroughly understood by them in matters of local interest or official business. Thus an Assistant must be able to question and understand the replies of an agriculturist regarding the tenure of his assessment. He should be able to converse with native traders regarding their concerns, and be able himself to examine and understand their accounts. He should be also able to read official papers written in a common office running hand with tolerable ease.—The papers thus selected should be of a more difficult description than those used at the first examination. The translation, dictation, and conversation should be fluent, generally correct, and readily intelligible. The candidate should be able to explain himself in Burmese in an argument or topic of some difficulty. The questions of Law Practice and custom should be selected from the whole field of the duties of a Deputy Commissioner as Magistrate, Collector and Civil Judge. They should be arranged in two classes, one comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which no books shall be allowed, and the other class,

comprehending less general and less common points, in answering which assistance of books shall be allowed. The object of this class of questions is to test the Assistant's knowledge as to the ready finding of the Law or Practice in the less common points that occur in business. In proposing these questions nice and difficult points should be avoided, the object being not to evoke subtlety or ingenuity, but only to ascertain whether the acquisitions and capacity of the person examined are adequate for the full performance of the important functions which may be entrusted to him. The trial cases should be selected from those possessing enough of complexity to test the candidate's ability to master all ordinary difficulties, and especially to test his power of minute attention to and just appreciation of evidence. The text books for this examination to be in Revenue, the Revenue Rules of the Province, and the Circular Order of the Bengal Sudder Board of Revenue No. 4 dated 20th January 1854. In Police and Criminal Justice, Beaufort's Digest. In Civil Justice, the Civil Code of the Province of Pegu.

XIV. It should be the object of the second standard to ensure that a man of good education, being of ordinary understanding and capability, who fairly applies himself with proper diligence to his business, and makes it his daily object to familiarize himself with the language of the country, may pass it after two or three years motussil experience.

XV. Government will not promote any Assistant or Extra Assistant who does not pass the examination laid down by these Rules. To be entrusted with full powers, Assistants must pass the second examination, and for special powers the first one. No Assistant will hereafter obtain any powers beyond those of an ordinary Assistant who fails to be qualified at these examinations, and any now exercising additional powers will lose them in the event of their not passing the required test on the second trial.

XVI. Assistant Commissioners of the first class, and Extra Assistants, whether Native or European, who were appointed before the 1st January, 1855, are exempted from examination, provided that no Assistant under the first class

*General object
of the Second
standard.*

*Effect of not
passing the re-
quired examina-
tion.*

will be promoted or receive additional powers to those he now holds unless he pass the first examination.

[Sd.] A. P. PHAYRE,
Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Governor-General.
PEGU COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
CAMP ZEEGOON,
DISTRICT OF THARAWADDY,
The 29th January, 1857.

—o—

RULES FOR FIRST AND SECOND EXAMINATION IN THE BURMESE LANGUAGE.

MEMORANDUM.

At the first examination in the Burmese language the candidate is required to perform as follows:

1. To read and construe into English any portion of "Latter's Selections" and the "Laws of Menoo."
2. To read and construe a manuscript document chosen by the Committee, and which has not before been seen by the candidate.
3. To write down a Burmese sentence from dictation.
4. To converse with a native in Burmese.

The second examination will include in addition to the above tests—

1. Translation of English narrative, about a printed page of 8 vo. into Burmese.
2. Questions in the grammar of the language.

(Sd.) A. P. PHAYRE,
Commissioner.

—o—

RULES FOR EXAMINATION FOR DEGREE OF HONOR IN BURMESE.

NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

No. 1065.

FORT WILLIAM—HOME DEPARTMENT,
The 24th August 1855.

Notifications.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of Bengal, under date the 9th March 1852, No. 458, the Hon'ble the President in Council has been pleased to determine that Burmese shall be reckoned as one of the languages in which candidates for the reward of one thousand rupees, granted by the Hon'ble Court

of Directors to military officers for proficiency in two or more native languages, may be examined. The text books in Burmese are to be,—

1. Latter's Selections,
2. Laws of Menoo,*
3. Za-nek-ka,
4. Way-than-da-ya.

And in all other respects the examination will be conducted precisely in the manner prescribed in the Notification above referred to, that is to say, as follows :

“ The candidate will of course not be permitted to have “ access to any dictionary or other book, or to receive any “ kind of assistance in the performance of his exercises, ei-“ ther written or oral.

“ The written exercises are to consist of—

“ 1. A paper not less than an ordinary octavo page in “ length, printed in the language in which the examination “ is held, to be translated into English.

“ 2. A paper in English of the same length to be transla-“ ted into the selected language, in such a manner as to evince “ a decided familiarity with the language and some elegance “ of style.

“ 3. A paper of short sentences in English, the greater “ part on professional subjects, to be rendered into the lan-“ guage of examination accurately and idiomatically.

“ The candidate will then be called upon to read fluently “ and translate correctly, portions of any of the text books, “ and also a fairly but not very clearly written manuscript “ in the language selected, and, when that is still a spoken “ language of the country, he shall further be required to “ carry on a conversation with the examiners, or with one “ or more native, in the presence of the examiners, on such “ subjects proposed by them as are calculated to test his col-“ loquial facility, both as regards scholar-like expression and “ knowledge of the terms and phrases commonly used by the “ poorer and uneducated classes.”

The examinations in Burmese under these orders will be conducted by a Committee to be constituted by the Commissioner of Pegu.

By order of the Hon'ble the President in Council.

(Sd.) CECIL BEADON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

* Now unobtainable, being out of print, and no longer used by the Courts in Pegu.—[Publisher.]

RULES FOR EXAMINATION OF ASSIST. SURGEONS IN THE BURMESE LANGUAGE.

I. For the examination of Assistant Surgeons in the Burmese colloquial, committees will be assembled under the orders of the Commissioner of Pegu.

II. Such committees will be composed of two officers who have passed an examination in Burmese, and a medical officer of experience.

III. A paper will be prepared by the committee consisting of fifteen or sixteen sentences on subjects of conversation that are likely to arise in the particular intercourse of medical officers with the natives, for which purpose a medical officer is appointed a member of the committee, that he may assist in framing the questions.

IV. These sentences being prepared, will be read slowly to the candidate by a member of the committee, whilst another member will take down the translation made by the candidate as he goes on.

V. The candidate will be expected to translate these sentences with readiness, correctness of idiom and tolerable accuracy of grammar.

(Sd.) A. P. PHAYRE,
Commissioner of Pegu, and Agent to the Governor General.

RULES FOR ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES.

The Judge must in each case direct what number of witnesses shall be allowed on taxation of Costs between party and party. Their allowance for attendance must in no case exceed the highest rate of the allowances mentioned in the following Schedule.

1st Class.—European Merchants, Bankers, Captains of Merchant vessels and professional men, per diem, from Rupees 5 to 10.

2nd Class.—Mates of Merchant vessels, Assistants to Merchants, Auctioneers, Accountants, Clerks, European Shopkeepers, European Artizans, native Merchants, and native Commissioned Officers of the army, per diem, from Rupees 2 to 5.

3rd Class.—Native Artizans and Journeymen, per diem, from 12 annas to 2 Rupees.

4th Class.—Sawyers, Coolies, &c. per diem, from 4 annas to 8 annas.

Officers and others in paid Government employ will receive allowances at rates corresponding with those of the above named classes, according to their station in life.

The costs to witnesses, whether they have been examined or not, may in the discretion of the Judge be allowed; travelling expenses for the 1st and 2nd classes, the sum reasonably paid, but not more than four annas a mile coming to, and four annas a mile returning from, the place of trial.

Witnesses in the 3rd and 4th classes to be paid an allowance equal to one days' attendance allowance for any distance they may have to come from their own homes to the place of trial, beyond five miles ; two days allowance for any distance beyond two miles ; three days allowance for any distance exceeding fifteen miles, and so on.



RULES REGARDING THE TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE,

To be drawn by Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners and Clerks in Pegu.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 1910, dated 11th March 1859.

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council agrees with the Lieut Governor of the Punjab in thinking that the Assistant Commissioners, whether covenanted or uncovenanted, whether drawing Rs. 400 or Rs. 700 a month, should all alike be allowed to draw the Rs. 5 per diem fixed for that grade of Officers. To the Extra Assist. Commissioners His Excellency in Council is pleased to allow Rs. 3 per diem, as to the subordinate executive Officers in the Bengal Presidency ; and to the Clerks &c. (or Ministerial Officers) His Excellency in Council would allow three tenths of their salaries as heretofore.

-111-

1998

RULES REGARDING APPEALS UNDER THE PENAL CODE.

Powers to be exercised by the several grades of Criminal Officers in Pegu in administration of the Penal Code, and Code of Criminal Procedure.

1. A Myo Ok may receive and try all charges of theft of property not exceeding in value 10 Rs., assault or affray unattended with aggravating circumstances, abusive language, or the like, occurring within his jurisdiction, or referred to him by a Deputy Commissioner, Assistant, or Extra Assistant, and may on conviction sentence to a fine not exceeding 20 Rs., or imprisonment of either description, rigorous or simple, for one month, or both.
2. A Tseetkai may receive and try all charges of theft of property not exceeding in value 25 Rs., assault, affray, unlawful assemblage, hurt not grievous, abusive language, and the like, not amounting to heinous crimes, and may on conviction sentence to a fine not exceeding 50 Rs., or imprisonment of either description for two months, or both.
3. An Assistant or Extra Assistant may receive and try all charges of theft of property not exceeding in value 50 Rs., all charges above declared cognizable by a Tseetkai, and all misdemeanours and offences not of a heinous character, and on conviction may sentence to a fine not exceeding 100 Rs., or to imprisonment of either description for four months or both.
4. The Commissioner may increase the powers of an Assistant or Extra Assistant, on passing the prescribed examination. An Assistant or Extra Assistant, invested with special powers, may receive and try all cases in which the maximum punishment for the offence, prescribed by the Penal Code, does not exceed imprisonment for three years and fine, and on conviction may sentence to a fine of 500 Rs., or to imprisonment of either description for three years, or both.
5. A Deputy Commissioner may receive and try all charges of crimes and offences of every description specified in the Penal Code, and in all cases, other than those excepted in the following section, may on conviction pass sentence to the same extent as an Assistant with special powers; and in cases of robbery, dacoity, making preparation to commit dacoity, belonging to a gang of dacoits, or assembling for

the purpose of committing dacoity, may on conviction sentence the offender to rigorous imprisonment for seven years, and to fine.

6. Provided that if a Myo Ok, Tseetkai, Assistant, or Extra Assistant, be of opinion that the limit of imprisonment he is competent to inflict, would not be a sufficient punishment for the offence of which the prisoner under trial before him appears to be guilty, he shall forward the proceedings, together with the parties and their witnesses, to the Deputy Commissioner for trial and sentence. In like manner, a Deputy Commissioner shall commit for trial to the Sessions any case in which the prisoner is considered guilty of culpable homicide, or any case in which the minimum of punishment prescribed by the Code for the offence of which the prisoner is convicted, exceeds the power of a Deputy Commissioner to pass, or any case in which he may consider a severer sentence is required than he is competent to inflict.

7. The Commissioner may receive and try all cases upon committal by a Deputy Commissioner for trial before him, and if, on a perusal of the record, he is of opinion that a sentence of seven years imprisonment of either description, and a fine, is a sufficient punishment for the offence, he may sentence the offender, to that extent, summarily upon the record. If he is of opinion that the case calls for a heavier sentence, he shall cause the parties and their witnesses to appear before him, and hold a regular trial.

8. In all cases in which the Commissioner has held a regular trial, he may sentence on conviction to any of the punishments specified in the Code, provided that whenever sentence of death is passed, he shall transmit his proceedings to the _____ with a summary of the case and of his reasons for considering a capital sentence necessary, and such sentence shall not be carried into execution until confirmed by the _____

9. An appeal shall lie from the sentences of a Myo Ok, Tseetkai, Extra Assistant, or Assistant, to the Deputy Commissioner of the District; and from a Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner of the Province, subject to the following exceptions.

10. No appeal shall lie against any sentence of an Assistant or Extra Assistant, when the sentence does not exceed a fine of 50 Rs. or imprisonment for two months.

11. No appeal shall lie against any sentence of an Assistant or Extra Assistant invested with special powers, when the sentence does not exceed a fine of 100 Rs. or imprisonment for four months.

12. No appeal shall lie against any sentence of a Deputy Commissioner, when the sentence does not exceed a fine of 250 Rs. or imprisonment for six months.

—o—

ACT NO. XXII OF 1855.

Passed by the Legislative Council of India.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 13th August 1855.)

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION OF PORTS AND PORT DUES.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient to provide for the safety of vessels, and for the convenience of traffic in the several ports within the territories in the possession and under the Government of the East Indian Company, and in navigable rivers and channels leading to such ports, and for the improvement, maintenance and good government of such ports, rivers and chaunels ; also to regulate the levy of port-dues, or charges in such ports, rivers and channels, in order to defray the cost of such improvement, maintenance and good government ; and to punish the unlawful use of certain flags and colors in such ports, rivers and channels : and whereas it is expedient to abolish the anchorage dues heretofore levied in the Presidency of Bombay : It is enacted as follows :

Repeal of part of Act I of 1852. I. Section XXI of Act I of 1852 and Schedule C appended to that Act, are hereby repealed.

Operation of certain laws to cease in Ports &c. declared subject to this Act. II. Regulation VII of 1801 of the Bengal Code ; so much of Regulation II of 1810 of the Bombay Code as is still in force ; Section XII Regulation III 1833 of the Bengal Code ; Act XIII of 1839 ; Section XXXIX of Act I of 1852 ; Section XLII and XLIII of Act XIII of 1852 ; and Act XI of 1853, so far as it relates to the removal of any obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance affecting or likely to affect the navigation of the port of Bombay—shall cease to be in force in any port, river, or channel in which the same respectively are now in force, from the time when such port, river or chanel shall be declared to be subject to this Act.

III. The Local Government of any part of the said territories may, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, declare any port within that part of the said territories to be subject to this Act ; and any navigable river or channel leading to that port to be subject to this Act. When any such port or navigable river or channel has been so declared to be subject to this Act, all the Provisions of this Act, except such as are hereinafter made specially applicable to certain ports by order of the Local Government, shall have effect in that port or navigable river or channel.

IV. Every declaration by which any port, navigable river, or channel shall be made subject to this Act, shall define the limits of such port, navigable river or channel ; and such limits shall extend always up to high-water mark, and may include any piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, and other works made for any of the purposes mentioned in the preamble of this Act, whether within or without the line of high-water mark, and (subject to any rights of private property therein) any portion of the shore or bank within fifty yards of high-water mark.

V. The Local Government may from time to time, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, alter the limits of such port, river or channel.

VI. The Local Government shall appoint an Officer to be Conservator of every port, river or channel subject to this Act. In ports where there is a Master Attendant, such Master Attendant shall be the Conservator. In ports where there is no Master Attendant, but where there is a Harbor Master, the Harbor Master shall be the Conservator. In ports where there are both a Master Attendant and a Harbor Master, the Harbor Master and his Assistants shall be subordinate to, and subject to the control of the Master Attendant and his Assistants. The Conservator shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, or of any intermediate authority which that Government may appoint.

VII. The Local Government, with the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, may from time to time make such to make Port Rules, not inconsistent with this Act, as it may think necessary for any of the following purposes, namely:

1. For regulating the time at which, and the manner in which, vessels shall enter into or go out of any port subject to this Act.

2. For regulating the berths and stations to be occupied by vessels in any such port.

3. For striking the yards and top-masts, and for rigging in the jib and driver booms, of vessels in any such port, whenever it may be proper so to do.

4. For the removal or proper hanging or placing of anchors, spars, and other things, in or attached to vessels in any such port.

5. For regulating vessels whilst taking in or discharging ballast

To what places
this Act applies.

Limits of such
places how to be
fixed.

Limits how to be
altered.

Appointment of
Conservator.

Local Govern-
ment empowered
to make Port
rules.

Berths of ves-
sels.

Striking yards,
etc.

Removal of an-
chors.

Taking in or

discharging ballast. or cargo, or any particular kind of cargo, in any such port, river, or channel, and the stations to be occupied by vessels whilst so engaged.

Keeping free passage. 6. For keeping free passages of such width as may be deemed necessary within any such port, river, or channel, and along or near to the piers, jetties, landing-places, wharfs, quays, docks, moorings, and other works in or adjoining to the same ; and for marking out the spaces so to be kept free.

Regulating the anchoring. 7. For regulating the anchoring, fastening, mooring, and unmooring of vessels in any such port, river, or channel.

Moving and warping. 8. For regulating the moving and warping of all vessels within any such port and the use of warps therein.

Use of mooring Buoys. 9. For regulating the use of the mooring buoys, chain and other mooring in any such port, river, or channel.

Rates for use of mooring Buoys. 10. For fixing from time to time, the rates to be paid for the use of such moorings, when belonging to the East India Company, or of any boat, hawser, or other thing belonging to the said Company.

Cargo Boats, &c. 11. For regulating cargo and other boats, and catamarans plying for hire in any such port, provided that nothing in this Act shall authorize the Local Government to fix the price to be charged for the use of any such boat or catamaran.

Fires and lights. 12. For regulating the use of fires and lights within any such port.

Signal light. 13. For enforcing and regulating the use of signal lights by vessels at night in any such port, river, or channel.

Publication of Orders of a Local Government. VIII. Every declaration and order of a Local Government, which shall be made in pursuance of this Act, shall be published in the Official Gazette of that Government, or, where there is no Official Gazette, in such other public manner as that Government may order ; and a copy thereof shall be fixed up in some conspicuous place in the office of the Conservator of every port to which such order shall relate, and in the Custom House, if any, of every such port.

Penalty for disobedience to Rules. IX. If any person shall disobey any such order, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every offence.

Conservator empowered to give directions for certain purposes. X. The Conservator of any port subject to this Act may, in respect of any vessel within such port, river, or channel, give certain specified directions for carrying into effect any port-rule in force within such port.

Penalties for disobedience to orders of Conservator. XI. If any person shall wilfully and without lawful excuse, refuse or neglect to obey any lawful direction of such Conservator, after notice thereof shall have been given to him, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred rupees, and a further sum not exceeding one hundred rupees for ev-

ery day on which he shall wilfully continue to disobey such direction ; and in case of such refusal or neglect it shall be lawful for the said Conservator to do, or to cause to be done, all such acts as shall be reasonable or necessary for the purpose of carrying such direction into execution, and to hire and employ proper persons for that purpose ; and all reasonable expenses which shall be incurred in doing such acts, shall be paid and borne by the person or persons so offending. Any written notice of a direction given under this Act, which shall be left for the Master of any vessel with any person employed on board thereof, or which shall be affixed on a conspicuous place on board of such vessel, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to have been given to the Master thereof.

Expenses caused
thereby to be
paid by the per-
son offending.

Service of writ-
ten notice.

XII. In every port subject to this Act, to which the provisions of this Section shall be specially extended by any order of the Local Government, it shall be unlawful to move any vessel of the burthen of 200 tons or upwards, without having a Pilot, Harbor Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbor Master on board ; or to move a vessel of any burthen less than 200 tons and exceeding 100 tons, without having on board a Pilot, Harbor Master, or Assistant of the Master Attendant or Harbor Master, unless authority in writing so to do has been obtained from the Conservator or some Officer empowered by such Conservator to give such authority ; and if any vessel shall, except in a case of urgent necessity, be removed contrary to the provisions of this Section, the Master of such vessel shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence, unless the Master of the vessel shall, upon application to the proper Officer, be unable to procure a Pilot, Harbor Master, or Assistant to the Master Attendant or Harbor Master to go on board the said vessel.

Special Rule.

Vessels in cer-
tain cases not to
be moved with-
out having a Pi-
lot &c., or the
permission of the
Harbour Master

Exception.

Penalty.

XIII. The Master of any vessel in any port subject to this Act shall, when required so to do by the Conservator, permit warps to be made fast to such vessel for the purpose of warping any other vessel in the port, and shall not allow any such warp to be let go, until required so to do ; and any Master offending against the provisions of this Section shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Master to per-
mit warps to be
made fast to his
vessel.

Penalty.

XIV. If the Master of any vessel shall cause or suffer any warp or hawser attached to his vessel, to be left out in any such port after sunset, in such a manner as to endanger the safety of any boat or other vessel navigating in the said port, he shall be liable to a penalty for every such offence not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for leav-
ing out haw-
ser, &c. after
sun set.

XV. The Conservator of any such port may, in case of urgent necessity, cut, or cause to be cut, any warp, rope, cable or hawser, which shall endanger the safety of any vessel in such port, or ropes, &c. at or near the entrance thereof.

Conservator
may, in case of
necessity, cut
ropes, &c.

Penalties for causing obstruction or impedi-
ment to the navigation of any port, river or
channel subject to this Act, or shall cause any public nuisance
affecting or likely to affect such navigation, every such person
shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees, and
also to pay all reasonable expenses which shall be incurred in aba-
tting or removing such nuisance, obstruction, or impediment; and
the Conservator or any Magistrate having jurisdiction over the
offence, may cause such nuisance, obstruction or impediment to
be abated and removed.

Any floating timber, &c., or
any obstruction and timber or raft, floating or being in any part of any such port,
on shore within which shall impede the free navigation of such port; or any thing
the limits of the Port to be remov. which shall obstruct or impede the lawful use of any pier, jetty,
ed at the expense landing-place, wharf, quay, dock, mooring, or other work, on any
part of the shore or bank which has been declared to be within
the limits of such port, and is not private property; and the owner
of any such timber or raft or other thing shall be liable to pay
the reasonable expenses of such removal.

Expense of re-
moval may be re-
coved as a pen-
alty.

XVII. If the owner of any such timber or raft, or the person
who has caused any such obstruction, impediment, or public nuisance
as in either of the two last preceding Sections mentioned,
shall neglect to pay the expense of the removal thereof, within
one week after demand, or within fourteen days after such re-
moval shall have been notified in the Official Gazette of the Presi-
dency, or in such other manner as the Local Government by any
general or special order may direct, such expenses may be recov-
ered in the same manner as any penalty under this Act, and the

Timber, &c.
may be sold.

XVIII. Conservator may cause such timber, raft, or other thing, or the
materials of any nuisance or obstruction so removed, or so much
thereof as may be necessary, to be sold by public auction, and
may retain all the expenses of such removal and sale out of the
proceeds of such sale; and shall pay the surplus of such proceeds
or deliver so much of the said timber or other materials as shall
remain unsold, to the owner or other person entitled to receive
the same; and, if no such person appear, shall cause the same to
be kept and deposited in such manner as the Local Government
shall direct; and may, if necessary, from time to time, realize the
expenses of keeping the same, together with the expenses of such
sale, by a further sale of so much of the said timber or other ma-
terials as may remain unsold.

Obstructions
lawfully made,
how to removed.

XIX. If any obstruction or impediment to the navigation of
any port, river, or channel, subject to this Act, shall have been
lawfully made, or shall have become lawful by reason of the long
continuance of such obstruction or impediment, or otherwise, the
Conservator shall report the same for the information of the Local
Government, and shall, with the sanction of such Government,
cause the same to be removed or altered, making to the person

persons who suffer damage by such removal or alteration reasonable compensation for the same. If any dispute arise concerning such compensation, the matter in dispute shall be determined according to the laws now or hereafter to be in force in the Presidency or place within which such port, river or channel is situate, relating to the determination of like disputes in the case of land required for public purposes.

XX. If any person shall wilfully and without lawful excuse lift, injure, loosen, or set adrift any buoy, beacon, or mooring, fixed or laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any port, river, or channel subject to this Act, he shall for every such offence be liable, in addition to the payments of the amount of damages done, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to be imprisoned, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six calendar months.

XXI. If any vessel shall hook or get foul of any of the buoys or mooring laid down by or by the authority of the Local Government in any such port, river, or channel, the Master of such vessel shall not, nor shall any other person, except in the case of emergency, lift such buoy or mooring for the purpose of unhooking or getting clear from the same without the assistance of the Conservator, and the Conservator, immediately on receiving notice of such accident, shall assist and superintend the clearing of such vessel; and the Master of such vessel shall, upon demand, pay such reasonable expense as may be incurred in clearing the same. If any person shall offend against the provisions of this Section, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

XXII. If any person shall wilfully and without lawful excuse loosen or remove from its moorings any vessel within any such port, river, or channel, without leave or authority from the owner or Master of such vessel, such person shall, for every such offence, forfeit a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees, or, at the discretion of the Magistrate, be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding six calendar months.

XXIII. If any vessel shall be wrecked, stranded, or sunk, in any such port, river, or channel, so as to impede or be likely to impede the navigation thereof, the Conservator may cause the same to be raised, removed, or destroyed; and unless the expense of such work shall be repaid within one month after the completion thereof, may recover the same on behalf of the Local Government in the manner provided by Section XXXIX of this Act.

XXIV. If any ballast, or rubbish, or if any other thing likely to form a bank or shoal, or to be detrimental to navigation, shall without lawful excuse, be cast or thrown into any such port, river, or channel, or into or upon any place on shore, from which the same shall be liable to be washed into any such port, river, or chan-

Compensation
how to be de-
termined.

Penalty for in-
juring Buoys, &c.

Notice to be
given to Conser-
vator, if vessel
gets foul of Gov-
ernment moor-
ings.

Penalty,

Penalty for wil-
fully loosening a
vessel from its
moorings.

Conservator may
raise any wreck,
&c. impeding na-
vigation within
the Port.

Expense how
recoverable.

Penalty for im-
properly dischar-
ging ballast, &c.

nel, either by ordinary or high tides, or by storms or landfloods, the person who shall so cast or throw the same; or cause the same to be so cast or thrown as aforesaid, and the Master of any vessel from which the same shall be cast or thrown, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred rupees over and above any expenses which may be incurred in removing the same; but this provision shall not extend to any case in which such ballast or other thing shall be cast or thrown into any such port, river, or channel, with the consent in writing of any Conservator, or within any limits within which such act may be authorized by Government.

Proviso.

**Penalty for grave-
ving &c. vessel
within prohibited
limits.**

XXV. If any person shall grave, bream, or smoke any vessel in any such port, contrary to the directions of the Conservator, or at any time or within any limits at or within which such act shall be prohibited by any order of the Local Government, every such person, and also the Master of such vessel, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred rupees for every such offence.

**Penalty for boil-
ing pitch, &c. on
board a vessel
within prohibited
limits.**

XXVI. If any person shall boil or heat any pitch, tar, resin, dammer, turpentine, oil, or other such combustible matter on board any vessel within any such port, at any place where such act shall be prohibited by order of the Local Government, or contrary to the order or directions of the Conservator, every such person, and also the Master of any vessel on board which such offence shall be committed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence.

**Penalty for
drawing spirits
light, by candle
light, &c.**

XXVII. If any person shall, by candle light or other artificial light, draw off spirits on board any vessel within any such port, every such person, and also the Master of every such vessel, shall be liable for every such offence to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Special Rule.

**Vessels above
200 tons to be
provided with a
force pump, &c.**

XXVIII. In every such port to which the provisions of this Section shall be specially extended by an order of the Local Government, every vessel exceeding the burthen of 200 tons shall be provided with a proper force pump, hose and appurtenances, for the purpose of extinguishing any fire that may occur on board; and the Master of every such vessel who, after having been required by the Conservator to comply with such provision, shall, without lawful excuse, neglect or refuse so to do for the space of seven days after such requisition, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees.

**Vessels not to
have powder, &c.
on board within
certain limits to
be fixed by Gov-
ernment.**

XXIX. The Local Government may, by order, fix the limits within which vessels shall be prohibited from having on board, in any port, river, or channel subject to this Act, any quantity of gunpowder, rockets, or other combustible ammunition, exceeding altogether fifty pounds in weight, whether manifested for delivery or not; and in such case the Local Government shall appoint a proper place of deposit for such gunpowder, rockets, or combustible

**Government to
appoint place of
proper place of deposit for such gunpowder, rockets, or combustible**

ble ammunition in excess of the quantity above allowed, and an officer to receive the same.

deposit for powder.

XXX. The local Government may, in such case, by order, fix the times at or within which, and the manner in which such gunpowder, rockets, or combustible ammunition shall be landed and deposited by any vessel inward-bound, and also the times at or within which, and the manner in which the same shall be taken on board any vessel from such place of deposit.

Government to fix the time and manner of landing and shipping powder, &c.

XXXI. The Master of such vessel shall, upon such gunpowder, rockets, or combustible ammunition being deposited, make and sign a declaration in writing that there is not then, to his knowledge or belief, on board such vessel any gunpowder, rockets, or combustible ammunition exceeding the weight of fifty pounds; and in case such Master shall knowingly make any false declaration with respect to any of the matters aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Master to make declaration.

Penalty.

XXXII. The Officer with whom such gunpowder or other combustible ammunition shall be deposited, shall give a receipt for the same to the Master or other person making the deposit and he shall be accountable to such Master or other person for the re-delivery of the same.

Officer to give receipt and to account for powder deposited.

XXXIII. If any vessel shall be prevented by stress of weather from landing or depositing such gunpowder, rockets, or other combustible ammunition, in excess of the quantity allowed as aforesaid, the Master or owner of such vessel shall, so soon as the weather may permit, land and deposit the same at the place so appointed as aforesaid, or shall forthwith give notice to the Conservator, or other Officer who shall be named for that purpose by any order of the Local Government, of his having such gunpowder, rockets, or other combustible ammunition on board, and shall obey his directions relating to the same.

If by stress of weather powder is not landed, notice must be given thereof.

XXXIV. The Local Government may also, in respect to such port, by order, fix the times and places at which, and the manner in which, vessels outward-bound, requiring to take in any gunpowder, rockets, or other combustible ammunition, exceeding the quantity above-mentioned, shall take in the same, whether such gunpowder, rockets, or other combustible ammunition shall have been previously landed from such vessel or not.

Time &c. for vessels outward-bound to take in powder may be fixed by Government.

XXXV. The Master of any vessel which shall have on board any gunpowder, rockets, or other combustible ammunition, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees for every such offence; and all gunpowder, rockets, or other combustible ammunition, which shall be on board any vessel, contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be forfeited to Government, and may be seized by the Conservator, or by any Collector of Customs, or by any Custom House Officer, or other officer authorized in that behalf by any

Penalties for having prohibited powder, &c. on board.

Exception.

general or special order of the Local Government, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. Nothing in this Act contained shall extend to any gunpowder, rockets, or other ammunition belonging to Government, or carried for the use of troops of Her Majesty or of the Honorable East India Company on board of any such vessel.

Guns not to be discharged in Port. XXXVI. If any person shall, without lawful excuse, discharge any gun, musket, or other fire arm in any port subject to this Act, or on or from the landing-places, piers, wharfs, or quays thereof, except a gun loaded only with gunpowder for the purpose of making a signal of distress, or for such other purpose as may be allowed by the Local Government, such person shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees.

Exception.**Penalty.**

Special Rule. XXXVII. In every port, river or channel subject to this Act,

Unauthorized search for lost anchors or stores. Unauthorized to which the provisions of this Section shall be specially extended by an order of the Local Government, no person, unless duly authorized by the Conservator, shall creep or sweep for anchors, cables, or other stores, lost or supposed to be lost in such port, river, or channel. Every person offending against this provision shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty.

Salvage payable for wreck, &c. XXXVIII. If any anchors, wreck, stores, or other property shall be recovered by any officer employed by the Local Government for that purpose, from the bed of any port, river or channel subject to this Act, the Local Government shall be entitled to receive a reasonable sum for salvage, having regard to the place

Register to be kept. Register to be of recovery; a registry shall be kept of all anchors, wreck, or other property so recovered, in such manner, and at such place or places as the Local Government may direct; and such registry shall be open to public inspection at reasonable office hours except on Sundays and such holidays as the Local Government may direct; and such register shall contain a description of such property, and of the times and places where the same shall have been recovered.

Property recovered may in certain cases be sold. XXXIX. If the property recovered under the last preceding Section, or by a Conservator acting under Section XXIII of this

Act, is unclaimed, or if the person claiming the same refuses to pay the amount due to the Local Government in respect thereof, such property, if of a perishable nature, may be sold forthwith; and if not of a perishable nature, may be sold at any period not less than six months after the recovery thereof, by public auction; and on the realization of the proceeds, the amount due to the Local Government for salvage, or for the expenses incurred under Section XXIII as aforesaid, shall be deducted therefrom, and the

Proceeds how to be applied. dited to the Local Government, and the balance shall be paid to the person entitled to the property recovered, or if no such person shall appear and claim the same, shall be held in deposit for payment, without interest, to any person who may thereafter establish his right to the same.

XL. In every port, river, or channel subject to this Act, to which the provisions of this Section shall be specially extended by an order of the Local Government, no person, without the permission of the Conservator, shall remove or carry away any rock, stones, &c., or ^{Special Rule.} removing shores of Port, prohibiting ^{injuring} ^{shores} ^{a-ed.} shingle, gravel, or soil, or any artificial protection from any part of the bank or shore of such port, river, or channel; and no person shall sink or bury in any part of such bank or shore, whether the same be public or private property, any mooring-post, anchor, or any other thing which is likely to injure, or to be used so as to injure such bank or shore, except with the permission of the said Conservator, and with the aid or under the inspection of such person or persons (if any) as he may appoint to take part in or overlook the performance of such work. If any person shall offend against the provisions of this Section, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence, and to pay the expenses of repairing the injury (if any) done to such bank or shore. ^{Penalty.}

XLI. The dues and fees now usually collected at the several ports within the said territories, may, during the period of one year from the time of the passing of this Act, be collected at such ports respectively. No port-dues or fees shall hereafter be levied in any such port except un' er the authority of this Act, or of an Act hereafter to be passed for fixing the amount thereof; but nothing herein contained shall prevent the levy, as heretofore, of light duties under Regulation VI of 1831 of the Bombay Code and Act XIII of 1854, or of fines or duties payable under Act XXVII of 1850. ^{Levy of Port-dues.}

XLII. The Local Government may, from time to time, vary the rate at which port dues and fees shall be levied in any such port, river, or channel, in such manner as, having regard to the receipts and charges on account of that port, it may deem expedient, by reducing or raising the dues and fees, or any of them; provided that the rates shall not in any case exceed the amount authorized to be taken by this or any subsequent Act. ^{Local Government may vary the Port-dues.}

XLIII. The Local Government may also, during the period of one year after the passing of this Act, remit altogether or reduce the rate of dues and fees now usually collected on any particular description of vessels.

XLIV. For every port at which port dues shall be levied under this or any subsequent Act, a distinct account, to be called the account of the port fund of the port to which it relates, shall be kept by such officer as the Local Government may appoint for that purpose. This account shall show in complete detail the receipts and charges of the port; and an abstract statement of every such account shall be published annually, as soon after the 1st of May of each year as may be practicable, in which statement the balance at the close of the year at the credit or debit of the port shall be shown. If, for any of the purposes of this Act, an ad-

Proviso.

Local Government may also remit or reduce Port dues on any vessels during the period of one year after the passing this Act.

Distinct accounts of Port-dues to be kept, and an abstract thereof to be published.

vance of money shall have been or shall be made by Government on account of any port subject to this Act, simple interest upon that advance, or upon so much of it as remains or shall remain unrepaid, at such rate as the Governor General in Council may determine, shall be charged in the port fund account thereof; all expenses, including the pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the port, the cost of buoys, beacons, lights, and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in, or entering, or leaving the port or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto, but excluding receipts and expenses on account of Pilotage, incurred for the sake of every such port, shall be charged in the port fund account of that port. And all money, including salvage money, proceeds of waifs, and fines, received under this Act, at or on account of every such port, shall be credited in the port fund account of that port.

Collection of Port-dues. XLV. The Collector of Customs at every such port, or such other officer as the Local Government shall appoint, shall collect the Port dues above-mentioned. The officer to whom any such port-dues shall be paid, shall grant to the person paying the same a proper voucher in writing under his hand, describing the name of his office, the port or place at which the same shall be paid, and the name, tonnage, and other proper description of the vessel in respect of which such payment shall have been made.

Voucher to be given. XLVI. Within twenty-four hours after the arrival, within the limits of any such port, of any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, the Master of such vessel shall report such arrival to the Conservator of such port; and if any Master of a vessel shall, without lawful excuse, fail to make such report within the time aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees for every such offence.

Master to report the arrival of vessel to Harbour Master. XLVII. If any vessel liable to the payment of port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, shall be in any such port without proper marks on the stem and stern posts thereof for denoting the draught of such vessel, the Conservator may, in any case in which it shall be necessary to ascertain the draught of such vessel, cause the same to be ascertained by means of the operation of hooking, and the Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such operation.

Tonnage of vessel liable to Port-dues how to be ascertained. XLVIII. In order to ascertain the tonnage of any vessel liable to pay port-dues under this or any subsequent Act, the following rules shall be observed:—

If registered. Clause 1.—If such vessel be a British registered vessel, or any vessel registered under Act X of 1841, or Act XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, the Conservator may require the owner or Master of such vessel, or any person having possession of the register of such vessel, to produce such register for inspection; and if any such Master or other person shall, without lawful excuse, neglect

or refuse to produce such register as aforesaid, he shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred rupees. If any such owner, Master, or other person as aforesaid shall neglect or refuse to produce such register, or otherwise to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of the vessel in respect of which such port-dues shall be payable, it shall be lawful for the Conservator to cause such vessel to be measured, and the tonnage thereof to be ascertained; and in such case the owner or Master of such vessel shall also be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

Clause 2.—If such vessel be not a British registered vessel, or a vessel registered under Act X of 1841, or Act XI of 1850, or under the laws for the time being in force for the registration of vessels in India, and the owner or Master thereof shall fail to satisfy the Conservator as to what is the true tonnage of such vessel, according to the mode of measurement prescribed by the law in force for the time being for regulating the measurement of British registered vessels, the Conservator shall cause such vessel to be measured and the tonnage thereof, according to the mode aforesaid, to be ascertained; and in such case, the owner or Master of such vessel shall be liable to pay the expenses of such measurement.

XLIX. If the Master of any vessel, in respect of which any port dues, fees, or charges shall be payable under this or any subsequent Act, shall refuse or neglect to pay the same, or any part thereof, on demand, the Collector of Customs, or other person authorized to collect such port dues or charges, may distrain or arrest of his own authority, such vessel, and the tackle, apparel and furniture belonging thereto, or any part thereof, and detain the same until the amount due shall be paid; and in case any part of said the port-dues or charges, or of the costs of the distress or arrestment, or of the keeping of the same, shall remain unpaid for the space of five days next after any such distress or arrestment so made, the Collector of Customs, or such other person as aforesaid, may cause the vessel or other thing so distrained or arrested, to be sold, and with the proceeds of such sale may satisfy the port dues, charges and costs, including the costs of sale remaining unpaid, rendering the surplus (if any) to the Master of such vessel upon demand.

L. The Officer of Government whose duty it be shall to grant a port-clearance for any vessel, shall not grant such port-clearance until the owner, agent, or Master of that vessel, or some other person, shall have paid all port dues, fees and charges to which such vessel, or the owner or Master of such vessel in respect thereof, shall be liable under this or any subsequent Act.

LI. The Conservator or any of his Assistants may, whenever he shall suspect that any offence has been or is about to be committed in any vessel contrary to this Act, or whenever it is ne-

If not registered
ed.

On refusal to
pay Port-dues,
&c., the Collector
may distrain
and sell.

No Port clear-
ance to be granted
until dues, &c.
are paid.

Conservator
&c. may go on
board any vessel
in discharge of
his duty.

Penalty for preventing entry.

cessary for him so to do in the discharge of any duty imposed upon him by this Act ; and the Collector of Customs or other Officer appointed to collect any port dues or other charges payable in respect of any vessel under this or any subsequent Act, may, whenever it is necessary so to do, for the performance of any duty imposed upon such Collector or other Officer under this Act, either alone or with any other person or persons, go on board any vessel within the limits of any port, river or channel subject to this Act. If the Master or other person in charge of such vessel shall, without lawful excuse, refuse to allow any such Conservator or any of his Assistants, or any such Collector of Customs, or other Officer or person to enter such vessel for the performance of any duty imposed upon him by this Act, he shall for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Penalty for obstructing Officer in discharge of his duty, &c.

LII. If any person shall wilfully obstruct or hinder any Officer in the execution of any duty imposed or power conferred by this Act, or shall assault or ill-treat him in the discharge of such duty, or in the exercise of such power, such person shall, for every such offence, be subject to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees.

Powers of Assistant Conservator, of Harbour Master, and of Assistant Harbour Master.

LIII. All acts, orders, or directions by this Act authorized to be done or given by any Conservator, may, subject to his control, be done or given by any Harbour Master or any Assistant of such Conservator or Harbour Master. And any person hereby authorized to do any act, may call to his aid such assistance as may be necessary.

Penalty for hoisting unlawful colors in Port.

LIV. If any vessel belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects, or sailing under British colors, shall hoist, carry, or wear, within the limits of any port, river, or channel subject to this Act, any flag, jack, pendant, or colors, the use whereof on board such vessel shall have been prohibited by the Statute 17 and 18 Victoria Chapter 104, or any other Statute now or hereafter to be in force, or by any Proclamation made or to be made in pursuance of any such Statutes, or by any of Her Majesty's Regulations in force for the time being, the Master of such vessel shall, for every such offence, be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty rupees ; and such penalty shall be in addition to any other penalty which may be recoverable under the said Statute, or any future Statute to be made in that behalf ; and it shall be lawful for any officer of the Indian Navy, within the limits of such port, river, or channel, or for the Conservator of such port, to enter on board any such vessel, and to seize and take away any flag, jack, pendant, or color so unlawfully hoisted, carried, or worn on board the same.

Offences how punishable and penalties how to be recovered.

LV. All offences against this Act shall be punishable in a summary manner by a Magistrate. And in addition to the means prescribed by Act II of 1839, the provisions of which are hereby extended to all penalties imposed under this Act, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate, by warrant under his hand, to cause the a-

mount of any such penalty imposed upon the owner or Master of any vessel for any offence committed on board of such vessel, or in the management thereof, or otherwise in relation thereto, whereof such owner or Master shall be convicted, to be levied by distress and sale of such vessel, and the tackle, apparel, and furniture thereof, or so much thereof as shall be necessary.

LVI. In case of any conviction under this Act, the convicting Magistrate may order the offender to pay the costs of conviction in addition to any penalty or expenses to which he may be liable. Such costs may be assessed by the Magistrate, and may be levied and recovered in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

LVII. In every case in which any person shall be liable, under the provisions of this Act, to pay any sum of money, damages, or expenses not exceeding one thousand rupees, the same may be recovered and levied in the same manner as any penalty under this Act, and if necessary, the amount thereof may be fixed and assessed by the Magistrate before whom the case shall be tried.

LVIII. In any case in which any penalty, damages, or expenses shall be levied under this Act, by distress and sale, the costs of distress and sale may be levied in addition to such penalty, damages, or expenses, and in the same manner.

LIX. If any dispute shall arise concerning the amount leviable by any distress or arrestment, by virtue of this Act, or the charges or costs payable under the last preceding Section, the person making such distress or using such arrestment, may detain the goods distrained or arrested, or the proceeds of the sale thereof, until the amount to be levied shall have been determined by a Magistrate; who, upon application made to him for that purpose, shall have power to determine such amount, and to award such costs to be paid by either of the parties to the other of them, as he shall think reasonable; and payment of such costs, if not paid on demand, shall be enforced in the same manner as any penalty under this Act.

LX. Nothing in this Act shall extend to any vessel belonging to, or in the service of Her Majesty, or of the East India Company, or to any vessel of war belonging to any foreign Prince or State; nor to deprive any person of any right of property or other private right, except as hereinbefore expressly provided; nor to affect any law or regulation relative to the Customs; nor any order or direction which shall have been lawfully made or given in pursuance of the provisions of any such law or regulation.

LXI. The East India Company shall not be answerable for any act of default of any Master Attendant, Harbour Master, or other Conservator of any port, river, or channel subject to this Act; or of any pilot; or of any deputy, or assistant of any of the officers abovementioned; or of any person acting under the authority or directions of any such officer or assistant, done within

Costs of conviction.

Damages, &c., payable under this Act, how to be ascertained and recovered.

Costs of Distress.

Magistrate to determine the amount to be levied in case of dispute.

Act not to extend to vessels of war, nor to affect any private right of property, nor any Customs law or regulation.

Indemnity to East India Company against default of Harbor Master, Pilot, &c.

Proviso. the limits of such port, river, or channel ; nor for any damage or injury sustained by any vessel in consequence of any defect in any of the moorings, hawsers, or other things belonging to the said Company, within the said limits, which may be used by such vessel. Provided that nothing in this Section shall protect the East India Company from an action in respect of any act done by, or under the express order or sanction of Government.

Interpretation of word "Magistrate" in this Act. LXII. The word "Magistrate" in this Act shall include a Justice of the Peace of the Presidency towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or for the Settlement of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and Malacca, a Joint Magistrate, and any person lawfully exercising the powers of a Magistrate, and also any Deputy or Assistant Magistrate to the extent of the powers of such Deputy or Assistant Magistrate.

Jurisdiction over offences beyond the local limits of jurisdiction. LXIII. Whereas divers ports and navigable rivers may be situated partly within the jurisdiction of one Magistrate, and partly within that of another, by reason whereof doubts may arise upon questions of jurisdiction over offences which may be committed contrary to this Act ; it is therefore enacted that, if any person shall be guilty of an offence against the provisions of this Act, in any port, river or channel, subject to this Act, such offence shall be punishable by any Magistrate having jurisdiction over any district or place adjoining such port, river, or channel, or adjoining either side of that part of the navigable river or channel in which such offence shall be committed ; and that such Magistrate may exercise all the powers of a Magistrate under this Act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if such offence had been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction, notwithstanding the offence may not have been committed locally within such limits ; and in case any such Magistrate shall exercise the jurisdiction hereby vested in him, the offence shall be deemed, for all purposes, to have been committed locally within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Conviction to be quashed on the merits only. Form of conviction, &c. LXIV. No conviction, order, or judgment of any Justice of the Peace shall be quashed for error of form or procedure, but only on the merits ; and it shall not be necessary to state on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, the evidence on which it proceeds, but the depositions taken, or a copy of them, shall be returned with the conviction, order, or judgment, in obedience to any writ of *certiorari* ; and if no jurisdiction appears on the face of the conviction, order, or judgment, but the depositions taken supply that defect, the conviction, order, or judgment shall be set aside by what so appears in such depositions.

Construction of Act. LXV. In the construction of this Act, unless there be something in any special provision thereof, or in the context, repugnant to such construction, the words "Local Government" shall be deemed to mean the person or persons for the time being immediately administering the Executive Government of that portion of the

territories under the Government of the East India Company in which the port, river, or channel in question is situated. The word "Vessel" shall include any thing made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property. The word "Master," when used in relation to any vessel, shall mean and include any person having for the time being the charge, or command, or control of such vessel.

— — — 0 — — —

ACT XXXV OF 1857.

Passed by the Legislative Council of India, (received the assent of the Governor General on the 14th Dec. 1857.)

AN ACT FOR THE LEVY OF PORT DUES IN THE PORTS OF MAULMAIN, RANGOON, KYOUK PHYOO, AKYAB AND CHITTAGONG.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the port dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Ports of Maulmain, Rangoon, Kyuk Phyoo, Akyab and Chittagong, in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855; it is enacted as follows:

Preamble.

I. Port dues, at rates not exceeding the rates contained in the Schedule to this Act, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards, which shall enter any of the said ports.

Port dues on sea going vessels of ten tons and upwards entering Port.

II. When any vessel enters any of the said ports, being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such unshipment and reshipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair,) the port due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

Rate of Port due on vessels compelled by stress of weather to enter Port.

III. Provided that, when any vessel having left any of the said ports is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no port due shall be chargeable in respect of such vessel.

No Port-due on vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter Port.

IV. No vessel shall be required to pay at the same port, any port due chargeable under this Act, oftener than once in sixty days.

No vessel to pay Port-due at same Port often-er than once in sixty days.

V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the first day of January 1858; and the Local Government shall, on or before that date, pursuant to Section XLII Act XXII of 1855, declare by notification, to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at which port dues shall be levied in any of the said ports subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date no port due

Commencement of Act.

Rates of Port-dues to be pub-lished.

No Port-dues shall be levied at any of the said ports except under the authority to be levied ex- of Act XXII of 1855 and of this Act.
cept under Act.

Act to be read VI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act as part of Act XXII of 1855.

SCHEDULE.

PORT.	MAXIMUM RATE.		
Maulmain.....	4 annas	for every ton of burden.	
Rangoon.....	6 annas	ditto	ditto.
Kyouk Phyoo	4 annas	ditto	ditto.
Akyab	4 annas	ditto	ditto.
Chittagong.....	4½ annas	ditto	ditto.

ACT XXX OF 1854.

PASSED BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

(Received the assent of the Governor General on the 2nd of December 1854.)

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE LEVY OF DUTIES OF CUSTOMS

In the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.

Preamble.

Whereas it is expedient that the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces should be placed, as nearly as possible, in the same position with the Provinces of Bengal and Orissa in respect to the levy of duties of sea customs; that duties of river customs should be levied on the northern frontier of Pegu; that the floating down of teak timber, and the duties payable thereon, in certain of these Provinces, should be regulated by law; and that the exportation of munitions of war from any of these Provinces into foreign States should be prohibited; It is enacted as follows:

Acts repealed. I. So much of Act VII of 1848 as excepts the ports of Aracan and Tenasserim from the operation of Section III, Act VI, of 1848, and so much of Sections XVIII, XIX and XXV. of Act I of 1852 as relates to the said ports, are repealed.

Duty on Im- ports by Sea. II. With the exceptions mentioned in Section III of this Act, all goods imported by sea into any part of the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces, from any port not subject to the Government of the East India Company, or from the port of Aden, or from any port in the Straits of Malacca, shall be charged with the same rates of duties as those which are or shall be charged on goods of the same description imported from the same ports into the Provinces of Bengal and Orissa.

III. Salt imported by sea into any part of the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces, shall be charged duty at the rate of eight annas a maund : provided that it shall be, in respect to Aracan, in the power of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Bengal; and in respect to Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim, in the power of the Governor General of India in Council, to fix from time to time, upon salt imported by sea, any lower rate of duty that may be thought proper, in order to equalize the rate of customs duty upon salt imported by sea into any of the said Provinces with the rate of excise duty on salt manufactured in the same Province. Opium imported by sea into any part of the said Provinces shall be charged duty at the rate of twenty-four rupees a seer, excepting opium purchased at a Government sale in Calcutta, which shall be free : provided that no opium of any description shall be landed in the Provinces aforesaid without a Pass from the Collector of Customs at the port of landing, in default of which such opium shall be seized and confiscated.

IV. All goods, except teak timber, exported by sea from any part of the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces, to any port not subject to the Government of the East India Company, or to the port of Aden, or to any port in the Straits of Malacca, shall be charged at the same rates of duty as those which are or shall be charged upon goods of the same description exported to the same ports from the Provinces of Bengal and Orissa. Provided that when goods, which have paid river frontier import duty under Section VI of this Act, are exported by sea under a Certificate of the Collector of river frontier Customs, passed by the Collector of Sea Customs, the amount of river frontier import duty so paid shall be accepted in full payment of the sea export duty chargeable under this Section.

V. All the law and rules relating to the levy of duties of Customs, which are or shall be in force in the Provinces of Bengal and Orissa, shall apply to the levy of duties of Sea Customs in the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces : provided that the powers which, in the Provinces of Bengal and Orissa, are or shall be vested in the Governor or Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, shall be vested, in respect of Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim, in the Governor General of India in Council, and that the powers which, in the Provinces of Bengal and Orissa, are or shall be vested in the Board of Revenue, shall, in respect of Pegu and Martaban, be vested in the Commissioners of those Provinces respectively.

VI. All goods excepting bullion and coin, precious stones and pearls, cotton wool, grain and pulse, and living animals, which shall all be free ; and excepting spirituous liquors and teak timber, for which special rules are provided ; imported by the river Irrawaddy or the river Sitang from beyond the Northern Frontier of Pegu ; shall be charged, on passing the frontier Custom House on

the Irrawaddy, or the frontier Custom House on the Sitang, with a duty of Customs of ten *per centum ad valorem*. Spirituous liquors, on passing either of the said Custom Houses, shall be charged import duty at the rate of one rupee a gallon. Teak Special duty on timber, on passing either of the said Custom Houses, shall be charged import duty at such rate as shall be fixed from time to time by the Governor General of India in Council, in order to equalize the rate of duty charged on foreign teak timber so imported with the price that may be fixed from time to time for permission to appropriate and remove teak timber of the same description growing in the forests of Pegu, which are State property.

Special duty on Teak in Martaban and Tenasserim. VII. Teak timber, floated down any river in the Martaban or Tenasserim Provinces, shall be charged with the same duty as that chargeable for the time being under Section VI on teak timber passing a river frontier Custom House and this duty shall be levied at such places on the said rivers as the Governor General of India in Council shall appoint.

Rules for Teak floated. VIII. It shall be lawful for the Governor General of India in Council, in respect of the Pegu, Martaban, and Tenasserim Provinces, to promulgate such rules for the time and manner of the floating of teak timber within the said Provinces respectively, as may to him seem fit; and to prescribe what descriptions of teak timber may lawfully be floated, and what descriptions of teak timber may not lawfully be floated, within the said Provinces respectively. And all teak timber found floating contrary to such rules or orders shall be confiscated.

River frontier duty on exports. IX. Goods of the descriptions specified in the Schedule annexed to this Act, exported beyond the northern frontier of Pegu, by the river Irrawaddy, or the river Sitang, shall be charged export duty on passing the frontier Custom House on the Irrawaddy, or the frontier Custom House on the Sitang, according to the rates fixed in the said Schedule; and the said Schedule shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

Valuation of Goods charged ad valorem. X. The Governor General of India in Council shall have power to fix from time to time the valuation at which any article liable to *ad valorem* duty on passing a river frontier Custom House shall be valued in order to the assessment of duty; and in respect of goods passing such a Custom House, which are not so valued, in case of dispute respecting their value, the Collector of Customs of the station shall have power to call on the possessor of the goods to assign the value thereof; and thereupon the Collector of Customs shall have power, if he pleases, to purchase such goods on account of Government, at the value so assigned, paying for such goods forthwith, after deducting the duty due upon them according to the value so assigned.

Special rule for arms, ammunition, sea into the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban or Tenasserim Provinces, and sulphur. XI. Arms, ammunition, or sulphur shall not be imported by sea into the Aracan, Pegu, Martaban or Tenasserim Provinces.

nor exported by land or by river into any foreign territory, from any of those Provinces, without a license from a Collector of Customs, or other Officer having charge of the collection of Customs; and such articles, if an attempt be made so to import or export them, shall be confiscated.

XII. This Act shall commence and take effect from and after ^{Commencement of Act.} the first day of January 1855.

S C H E D U L E

REFERRED TO IN SECTION IX. OF THIS ACT.

<i>Enumeration of Goods.</i>	<i>Rate of Export Duty.</i>
Rice.....	An anna a basket.
Paddy.....	Half an anna a basket.
Salt.....	Four annas a maund.
Betel-Nut.....	Ten per centum ad valorem.
Ngapee ; dried, smoked, salted and preserved fish, and fish-roses,	Ten per centum ad valorem.

— — — 0 — — —

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,

21ST DECEMBER, 1859.

Under sanction of the Government of India, the following revised Rules are substituted for those previously in operation.

I. Messages are received for despatch at all hours, day and night. If tendered between sunset and sunrise, messages are charged for at double the ordinary price.

II. Messages are transmitted by Telegraph between all the Stations enumerated in the accompanying list, at the rate of sixteen words for one Rupee for each distance of 400 miles or under ; 2 Rupees for all distances between 400 and 800 miles ; and so on.*

III. The distances are estimated by the direct Map line, and not by the actual length of wire.

IV. On the main lines no message, however short, is sent for less than one Rupee.

V. For each word above 16, one anna additional is charged for each rate of distance. Thus for 16 words from Calcutta to Bombay (3 distances), the charge for 16 words or under is 3 Rupees ; for 19 words, 3 Rupees 9 annas.

* A single rate extra is charged on all Messages between any station in Ceylon and the Continent of India.

VI. The stations in the Pegu Circle are as yet unconnected with the lines on the Continent of India, and can only be regarded as local offices. Where short local lines exist under 100 miles in length, and not forming part of the main trunk system, 16 words are transmitted for 8 annas, and 2 pice for each word over 16.

VII. Peon hire for the delivery of messages, at the rate of two annas per mile, will be charged for all distances beyond two miles from the Telegraph Station.

VIII. The names of sender and addressee are charged in the address. Initials count each as one word, and it is recommended that the Christian name should always be spelt in full.

Compound names such as McNaughton, O'Donnell, DeSalis, Von Meyern, St. Clair, count as one word, provided the prefix be no more than one syllable.

IX. In the address of a message, the words *From*, *To*, *Mr.*, *Mrs.*, *Messrs.* and *Co.*, and all ordinary prefix designations, such as *Capt.* *Lieut.-Colonel*, *Sir*, *Lord*, *Baboo*, *Rajah*, *Nawaub*, are passed free, provided the designation be no more than two words, as *Major-General*, *Lieutenant-Colonel*.

Affix designations are charged for, word by word. Thus, "From Bangalore, from Mr. *Brown*, To Calcutta, to Lieut.-Col. *Smith*, commanding 60th *Rifles*;" the words in italics are charged, the others are sent free.

X. The names of towns from and to, if Telegraph Stations, are also sent free; but are charged for if not Telegraph Stations.—Names of quarters, or streets, or numbers of houses, must be paid for.

Messages addressed to large cities such as Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras, should always have the residence of the addressee specified by street and number, and messages to such names as Smith, Jones, Brown, &c. should have the Christian name or profession of the addressee, to prevent misdelivery.

XI. Dates are optional, but if given are charged for word by word.

XII. In the body of a message every word is charged. Stops, inverted commas, and notes of interrogation, are free.

XIII. The accuracy of messages is not guaranteed and the sender and receiver have to accept all risk arising from errors and delays.

XIV. Senders of messages are advised to use the shortest and most familiar words they can select. The more intelligible the message is, the greater is the probability of its being transmitted correctly.

XV. The accurate transmission of messages is rendered much more certain by their being repeated back from each repeating

Station. This repetition is charged for at half price extra, and is advised in all messages of great importance.

XVI. The errors which chiefly occur are in the numerals, such as *sixteen, sixty—thirteen, thirty*, owing to the sound and first three or four letters being similar. To obviate this, it is recommended that in all financial or money messages the sum be given in two forms, halving or doubling the amount, thus, "Pay to my order Rs. 500 or half 1000." When this is done, an error is of very rare occurrence.*

XVII. Messages in cypher are transmitted at the ordinary charge, but must be in numbers, and these written in full, as in a cheque, or in ordinary English words of concealed meaning.

Figures are telegraphed as if written in full, as in a cheque, and charged for according to the number of words; thus, "Rupees fifteen hundred and sixty-four," count as six words.

XVIII. Should a message in cypher be tendered for transmission simultaneously with a message in ordinary language, the latter will take precedence of the former.

XIX. All messages must be in the English language.

XX. The name of the sender must be written on the face of every message.

XXI. When a message is delivered in an unintelligible state, a refund of the cost will be made to the sender if application be made within two months from the date of despatch, provided the message has been paid for at repetition price.

XXII. Refunds will also be made in all cases of non-delivery or unjustifiable delay of messages, whether repeated or not. By unjustifiable delay is meant that arising from neglect in the offices. When a message is detained by an interruption on any section of the line, and is sent on by next post to the nearest Telegraph Station, the time occupied by the post is not allowed to count as delay in the Telegraph Department.

Expresses are never started for private messages, but only for mail news or Government despatches of great importance. But when an express is required for these purposes, advantage is taken of the opportunity to send on all private messages on hand.

XXIII. Complaints regarding missing or inaccurate messages should be addressed to the Deputy Superintendents of the several Circles; or, to the Chief Superintendent, when the message has passed through more than one Circle. An exact copy of the message in question, and the receipt of the despatching Office, should in all cases accompany the complaint.

* The accidental omission of the word *Not*, causing in many cases the total change of the intended meaning of a message, this word is always signalled, in slow time, twice over by the sender, and once back by the receiver, at each station. The same precaution is taken in signalling the words *our* and *your*.

XXIV. The Deputy Superintendents are authorized to make refunds for messages transmitted within their respective Circles. The Chief Superintendent will attend to all complaints, and order refunds for messages sent from one Circle to another.

XXV. Private messages shall be despatched in the order of their receipt in the Telegraph Office. Should two or more messages be tendered simultaneously, the shortest shall have the precedence, without reference to its relative importance.

XXVI. No message or messages of more than 200 words in all can be sent at one time by any individual or firm, and no second message by the same individual or firm till after the lapse of three hours, unless the line be free and not required by any one else.

XXVII. When two or more lines of equal length extend between any two places, messages are to be sent in turn by each line which is in good working order. Senders cannot choose the line, but they may send by two or three lines on the payment of double or triple price.

XXVIII. Messages will be forwarded by post to places not having Telegraph Stations, but only in *registered* letters, the registration fee to be paid by the sender of the message.

XXIX. Messages will be received by post from Europe or elsewhere for transmission, if money be deposited before hand at the despatching Station sufficient to pay for the transmission. Such "To the Assistant in charge messages should always be addressed as _____ Telegraph office," per margin, and *not* to the Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent. This mistake often causes the letter to be sent by post to the Head Quarters of the Department. All such letters should invariably have the words "*Telegraph Message for Despatch,*" written conspicuously outside.

XXX. Postmasters at places of importance not having Telegraph Stations, will be provided with copies of the Rules, and with Tables of distances and charges, and with forms on which the message should be written.

XXXI. Messages so sent by post must be prepaid by Telegraph stamps, and will be transmitted from the nearest Telegraph Station, where the stamp will be cancelled by being written across by the Assistant in Charge.

XXXII. The stamped messages should be despatched marked conspicuously "*Telegraph message.*"

XXXIII. Adhesive Telegraph stamps will be procurable from the Civil Treasuries and private vendors. They should be affixed on the face of the message, so as to be *inside* when the message is folded up for transmission by the post. The usual postage must of course be paid in addition.

XXXIV. In cases of extreme pressure of business, Assistants in charge of Offices may refuse to receive for despatch any mess-

ages beyond the number which experience shews may be cleared off within the day. The messages in such cases are not to be received and kept for despatch the following day, but must be returned so as to prevent accumulation.

XXXV. In case of interruptions on any line, Assistants in charge of offices have the power to refuse the receipt of messages for transmission.

XXXVI. When an interruption occurs, notice to that effect is to be posted conspicuously at the entrance of each Office, and communicated to the Press for public information.

XXXVII. In every such case all persons tendering messages for places beyond the interrupted section, are to be informed of the interruption, advised not to leave the message, and acquainted that a refund will not be made in case of delay from this cause.

XXXVIII. The sender of a message may prepay the charge for a reply, which must be limited to the number of words so prepaid for.

XXXIX. Messages are sent "bearing" from seaports, when received by mail steamers or other vessels, for despatch, and addressed to well known houses or individuals; but the messages are not to be delivered to the addressee till payment is obtained.

XL. Assistants in charge of Telegraph Stations are authorized to refuse to transmit a message which may be of a decidedly objectionable character. Should the character of the message be disputed, the matter may be referred to a Secretary to Government if the dispute occur at the seat of a Government, or to the chief Civil Officer if at a provincial station.

XLI. To secure secrecy as much as possible, all persons *not actually on duty* in the Signal Room, whether belonging to the Telegraph Department or not, and without reference to official rank in any case, are strictly prohibited from entering the Signal Room. The only exception to this rule is for senders of messages, who may be allowed to see their messages despatched, if they attend the Office at the time of their turn for transmission.

XLII. Violation of secrecy on the part of any Officer, Assistant, Clerk, or Signaller, in the Telegraph Department will be punished by dismissal from office, forfeiture of arrears of pay, and a declaration in the official Gazette of the incapability of the delinquent to serve in any official capacity.

XLIII. Service messages from all public functionaries must be paid for in cash prior to despatch, the rates being the same for distance and number of words as those charged to private individuals.*

XLIV. Service messages have no right of precedence, and take their turn of despatch with private messages, except in cases of

* The only exceptions to this rule are enumerated in special printed instructions issued to each Office.

pressing public emergency and importance, when priority may be claimed on special grounds.

XLV. The sums paid by public functionaries for the despatch of messages will be recovered from Government by the senders, in their own Departments, by contingent bills countersigned as usual.

XLVI. On certain emergent occasions of great importance, the public functionaries named below have the power of "clearing the line," that is, of suspending the receipt and despatch of all other messages till the one for which the line is cleared has passed on:—

The Governor General of India.

Governor of Bombay.

Governor of Madras.

Governor of Ceylon.

Commanders-in-Chief, India, Madras, and Bombay.

Lieutenant-Governors of Bengal, N.W. Provinces, and Punjab.

Commissioners of Sind, Oude and Pegu, and such other Commissioners, Residents, Political Agents and Military Officers, as may receive the power from the Government of India by special order.

Superintendent of Telegraphs in India.

The messages so sent are however to be paid for in cash as in ordinary cases.

XLVII. Overland Intelligence is given gratuitously to the public at all stations in which the Morse or American instruments are in use. The news will be given in two Bulletins, the first as brief as possible, containing part of the summary published in the *Home News*; then, the Commercial Intelligence compiled for the Chambers of Commerce; next, private commercial messages from England and the Continent; lastly, the details of general intelligence, limited to 400 words; these not to contain any of the items already signalled in the first Bulletin.

XLVIII. No unpaid messages, except those on the actual business of the Telegraph itself, as specified in the departmental Regulations, shall on any account whatever be transmitted. A violation of this rule will subject the Signaller or Assistant in Charge of the Station the message is sent from, to dismissal from the public service.

W. B. O'SHAUGHNESSY,
Supdt. Elec. Telegraphs in India and Ceylon.

WITH reference to Rules XXIII. and XXIV. the following modification is adopted until further orders:—

A general Complaint Office for all India having been established in Calcutta, it is requested that all Applications for refunds on account of delays, or nondelivery of messages, as well as Complaints concerning messages transmitted by Telegraph, may be addressed to F. G. TEALE, Esq., Asst. DEPUTY SUPDT. ELEC. TELEGRAPHS, CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
16th January, 1860.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF TOWN ALLOTMENTS IN RANGOON.

Rangoon, 14th October 1853.

The following Rules for the grant of town and suburban allotments within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Town Magistrate of Rangoon, sanctioned by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, are published for general information. The letters have reference to a lithographed Plan of the Town.

I. The jurisdiction of the Town Magistrate extends on the Rangoon side of the Irrawaddy south of a line drawn from the northern extremity of Neikban village in Kemendine, passing to the north of the Thwaytsay tank and royal lake, to the northern extremity of the village of Puzoondoung.— On the Dallah side, over all houses and villages on the banks of the river, from the mouth of the Panlang creek to opposite the mouth of the Puzoondoung creek, within a line to be marked out hereafter.

Limits of jurisdiction of the Town Magistrate.

II. All town lots will be sold by auction at an upset price, except that parties who are known to the local authorities to have occupied residences or places of business when the war broke out, will be allowed to retain the sites on which they now reside, or to acquire other lots in lieu thereof, at the minimum selling price fixed for such lots, without their being put up to auction.

Town lots to be sold by auction.

III. Half of the purchase money to be paid within three days from the time of sale, and the other half within one year, failing which the lots or lots shall be sold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Purchase money when to be paid.

IV. The minimum selling price for town lots, with the exception of those in the line of Squares farthest back from the river bank, is fixed as follows :

K

TOWN ALLOTMENT

No of lots in each Square.	Class of lots	No. of square feet in each lot.	A. P.	Rs. As.	Rs.	Total of each class.
12	1	11,500	3 0	2,156/4	25,875	
24	2	6,000	2 3	843/12	20,220	
48	3	2,000	1 6	187/8	4,680	
8	4	1,600	1 6	150/0	1,200	
80	5	1,250	1 6	117/8	9,375	
				Total,	61,350	

The minimum selling price for town lots in the row of Squares farthest back from the River bank is fixed as follows:

No of lots in each square.	Class of lot.	No. of square feet in each lot.	Rate per square foot.	Price of each lot.	Total of each class.
12	1	11,500	As. P. 2 3	K. A. P. 1612' 8/0	R. A. 19,350/0
24	2	6,000	1 6	562/ 8/0	13,500/0
48	3	2,000	9	93/12/0	2,340/0
8	4	1,600	9	75/ 0/0	600/0
80	5	1,250	9	58/ 9/6	4,687/8
				Total,	40,477/8

Land assessment. V. Each town lot will be charged with an annual land assessment in lieu of the capitation tax levied on families residing beyond the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction. The rate of this assessment is fixed at present at half a pie per square foot on the area of the lots as follows:—

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Class lots,.....	28	11	0
2 " "	15	10	0
3 " "	5	3	4
4 " "	4	3	8
5 " "	3	4	0

The Government reserves the right to raise this rate at any future time.

The land assessment will be collected upon the general

principles of Act XXXV of 1852, as far as the same may be applicable to the case.

VI. Each town lot will further be charged with a monthly municipal tax, which for the present is fixed as follows:

	Rs.	As.	P.
1 Class lots,	3	4	0
2 " "	1	10	0
3 " "	0	9	0
4 " "	0	7	0
5 " "	0	5	0

VII. A good and substantial bona fide dwelling house or ware house must be erected upon each allotment within one year from the date of sale or allotment, failing which the lot will be liable to resumption by Government. When a lot is resumed under this Rule, the registered owner will be entitled to receive back the principal sum received by Government as the original sale price of the lot, but no more. Such resumed lots will be resold only under the condition of brick or pucca houses being erected thereon.

VIII. All houses in square F. to be of brick, with pucca or tiled roofs. Within this space also a few lots of greater area than the ordinary 1st class lots will be granted to merchants and others requiring extensive premises to carry on their business.

All houses on lots of the 1st and 2nd classes to have a pucca or tiled roof within two years, and of the remaining classes a tiled roof within three years, from the date of sale or allotment; failing therein each house will be liable to double municipal tax until such roof be constructed for a period equal to the time allowed to construct the roofs prescribed for each class, viz: 2 years for the 1st and 2nd class, and 3 years for the remaining classes. After the expiration of this period, if the prescribed roof is not constructed, the lot will be liable to confiscation. Temporary roofs of other materials than tiles to be covered with a coating of mud, or with white-washed mats, as directed by the Magistrate, failing which the Magistrate may order the house to be unroofed.

IX. First class lots in each Square, viz. Nos. 2, 8, 5 and 11, will be reserved until the drainage, which will have to pass through them, shall be completed.

X. The two centre double rows of lots in Square C 2, Sites reserved for public Bazar.

Certain 1st class lots reserved on account of the drainage.

and F 2, will be reserved for public Bazaars, and the space C by the river side, will be set apart for a fish market.

Lots to be registered, what Parties chargeable with land and Municipal assessment.

XI. A Register will be made of purchasers at the original sale, and thereafter all portions of lots, and all sales and changes of ownership of lots or portions of lots, must be duly registered. The registered owner alone will be recognized by the Courts, and he will be charged with the land and municipal assessment of the tenement registered in his name. On his failing to pay these assessments when due, any occupant or occupants of the whole, or of any portion of the tenement, will be jointly and severally chargeable with them.

Prohibition of nuisances.

XII. The quantity of gun-powder kept on any premises within the town, is not to exceed 12 lbs. Any person having more than that quantity, will be required to deposit the surplus in a magazine which will be erected by Government. No buffaloes, oxen, cows, or pigs, will be allowed to be kept on any lot within the town, nor will any slaughter-house, or manufactory which is offensive or injurious to public health, be allowed to be established; nor will the burning or burying of the dead be permitted within the town.

XIII.
XIV.
XV.
XVI.
XVII. } Repealed under the Rules published on the
XV. 9th January, 1854.

Land assessment and municipal Tax to be levied on land and houses at present occupied by persons who have no Grant from the Local authorities.

XVIII. Persons at present occupying land within the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction without grants from the local authorities, will be charged from the 1st of May 1853 land assessment and municipal tax, on the principle and at the rates laid down in these Rules.

Right of property conveyed in the soil.

XIX. The purchasers of lots under these Rules will obtain a right of property in the soil, subject to the conditions above set forth.

By order of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent.

(Sd.)

T. P. SPARKS,
Deputy Commissioner.

SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS.

Rangoon, 1st November 1853.

The following revised Rules for the grant of Suburban Allotments within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Town Magistrate of Rangoon, sanctioned by the Most Noble the Governor General, are published for general information.

I. Sections XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, and XVII, of the Rules for the grant of Town and Suburban Allotments, published on the 1st of November 1853, are repealed from this date.

II. Suburban Allotments are divided into four classes, according to their situation and vicinity to the town.

III. The first classes comprised all lots lying along the bank of the Canal Road in the town, and all lots immediately adjoining the esplanade between the southern face of the Stockade and the Canal.

IV. The second class comprises all lots other than those of the first class situated around the town of Rangoon, within the limits of a line formed by the southern face of the Stockade, proceeding eastwards to the Puzoondoung creek, and of a line drawn from the southwest angle of the Stockade to a pillar to be erected on the Kemendine road.

V. The third class comprises all lots to the eastward of the Stockade, other than those of the first and second classes, and lots on the westward of the Stockade situated between the line drawn from the south-west angle of the Stockade to the pillar on the Kemendine road, and a line drawn from the north-west angle of the pagoda platform to the point where the Kemendine road is intersected by the Thankyoung.

VI. The fourth class comprises all lots situated to the north of the line drawn from the north-west angle of the platform to the point where the Kemendine road is intersected by the Thankyoung.

VII. Any person desirous of obtaining a grant of the suburban allotment, will apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, or other Officer in charge of his office, and will specify the locality of the land he applies for, the class to which it belongs, and its length and breadth.

VIII. On application being so made, the Deputy Commissioner, or other Officer in charge, will ascertain if the

Repeals Sections
XIII to XVII
of Rules of the
1st November
1853.

Lots divided
into four classes.

First class.

Second class.

Third class.

Fourth class.

Lots how to be
applied for.

Deputy Com-
missioner h o w
to proceed on ap-
plication.

land applied for is available, and should it be so, will proceed as hereinafter directed.

Lots not to exceed 10 acres. IX. No suburban allotment will be granted of greater extent than 10 acres.

Minimum selling price at the following rates. X. The land applied for, or any portion thereof, shall, if available, be put up to auction at a minimum upset price, according to its class.

1st Class rupees 1000 per acre.

2nd " " 400 "

3rd " " 200 "

4th " " 50 "

Land assessment. XI. An annual land assessment in lieu of capitation tax will be charged upon these lots according to their class, at the following rates on the area occupied by buildings of any description.

1st Class 4 pie per square foot.

2nd " 3 " " "

3rd " 2 " " "

4th " 1 " " "

The Government reserves the right to raise these rates at any future time, and will do so on allotments of the first and second classes, if they are sublet or divided into minute building lots.*

Land Tax. XII. These lots will also be subject for land revenue to a yearly land tax, which is fixed for the present at 3 rupees per acre.

Municipal Tax. XIII. The municipal tax will be assessed monthly upon the dwelling house, according to its class, at the same rate as houses on lots within the town.

Lots to be Registered what parties chargeable with assessments. XIV. A register will be made of purchasers at the original sale, and thereafter all partitions of lots and all sales and changes of ownership of lots or portions of lots, must be duly registered. The registered owner will alone be recognized by the Courts, and he will be charged with the land and municipal assessment of the allotment registered in his name. On his failing to pay these assessments when due, any occupant or occupants of the whole or of any portion of the allotment will be jointly and severally charged with them.

* The area occupied by sheds erected over ships building, repairing or laid up, or over sawpits, or any other sheds which are evidently sheds, and not dwelling houses, will not be included in this assessment.

XV. The grantees of lands under these Rules will obtain a right of property in the soil, subject to the conditions above set forth. Right of property conveyed in the soil.

By order of the Commissioner and Governer General's Agent in Pegu.

(Sd.)

T. P. SPARKS,

Deputy Commissioner.

—o—

SHIP-BUILDING AND TIMBER-YARD ALLOTMENTS.

Rangoon, January 9th, 1854.

The following Rules for the grant of land for Ship-building and Timber Yards in the vicinity of Rangoon, sanctioned by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

No grants for ship-building or timber yards will be made on lands between the mouth of Botatoung creek and the mouth of the San-kyoung on the Rangoon side, or from the Government coal shed to 300 yards up the Dallah creek, on the Dallah side of the river.

I. Any person desirous of obtaining a grant of land upon the river bank in the vicinity of the town of Rangoon, for the purpose of making a Timber or a Ship-building Yard, will apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, or other officer in charge of his office, and will specify the locality of the land he applies for, with the length of river frontage and depth in yards. Method of applying for a Grant of land for a Timber or a ship building yard.

II. On application being so made the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer in charge, will ascertain if the land applied for is available, and should it be so, will proceed as hereinafter directed. Enquiry to be made whether the land is available or not.

III. No grant of land for the purposes above mentioned will be made exceeding in river frontage 250 yards, to be measured at high water mark, and the same extent in depth. River frontage of Grant not to exceed 250 yards.

IV. The land applied for, or any portion thereof, shall if available be put up to auction at the upset price of rupees 500 per acre. The price offered at such sale will be final. The assessment and taxes prescribed for suburban allotments will be applicable to timber yards. Amount of upset price, and rates of annual assessments and of taxes.

V. The land granted is to be reserved bona fide as a Ship-building or Timber Yard, and in the event of its being used for other purposes, the grant of the same will be null Land granted to be preserved bona fide for ship building or Timber yards.

void; provided that the restriction shall not be construed to prevent the building of ware-houses for the use and profit of the owners of the land.

V. a Lands situated away from the river bank and not included in Timber or Ship-building Yards as above described under Rule III, will be put up to auction at the following rates: Lands having a creek frontage (as 2d class suburban allotments,) at rupees 400 per acre. Lands having neither a creek nor a river frontage (as 4th class suburban allotments,) at rupees 50 per acre.

Registry to be made of each grant or division of a grant which cannot be divided or sublet except with the sanction of the Local authorities.

VI. A Register will be formed for entering at the time of making each grant under these Rules. No persons will be permitted to divide the grant, or sub-let any portion of it, without the sanction of the local authorities. All future divisions of grants, sanctioned by the local authorities, must be registered. The registered owner will alone be recognized by the Courts, and he will be charged with assessments.

Grantees of land to obtain a right of property in the soil, subject to the conditions in the soil.

VII. The grantees of lands under these Rules will obtain a right of property in the soil, subject to the conditions above set forth.

By order of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in Pegu.

(Sd.)

T. P. SPARKS,
Deputy Commissioner.

RANGOON,
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
The 16th November 1853. }

NOTICE.

The following Rules for the Extra Suburban allotments in the vicinity of the town of Rangoon, sanctioned by the Most Noble the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

Land within a circle of four miles from the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Rangoon will be granted to applicants on the following terms:

First class, comprising lots situated on the banks of the Irrawaddy or Pegu rivers, or on the east bank of the Puzzoondoung creek from its mouth to opposite the boundary pillar marking the limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction on the west bank, will be sold by auction at an upset price of rupees 400 per acre.

Second class, comprising all lots having a river frontage, or any creek or nullah navigable by boats in the dry season, will be sold by auction at an upset price of rupees 50 per acre.

Third class, comprising all other lots than the above, will be granted free.

2. The annual land assessment on all these lots is fixed for the present at rupees three (3) per acre, and the grants will be exempted for the first year as follows, according to the description of jungle upon them—

Mangrove and tree jungle,	} 1st class lots.	2nd and 3rd class lots.
---------------------------	----------------------	----------------------------

Bush jungle,

Reed and long grass,

Short grass and fallow.

3. No lots of the 1st class to exceed 250 yards of river frontage, by the same in depth.

4. No lots of the 2nd and 3rd class to exceed 100 acres.

(Sd.)

T. P. SPARKS,
Deputy Commissioner.

—0—

A REGULATION

TO ENSURE THE BETTER OBSERVATION OF THE FOLLOWING RULES:

Section XI. OF THE TOWN ALLOTMENT RULES, dated 1st November 1853.

" XIV. OF THE SUBURBAN do. do. dated 9th January 1854.

" VI. OF THE SHIP-BUILDING AND TIMBER ALLOTMENT RULES, dated 16th November 1853.

I. The Register required to be made of purchasers of allotments under the above Rules is kept in the Revenue Office of the Deputy Commissioner's Court, and is not merely the registry in the office of the Registrar of deeds.

II. By Section XI of the Town Lot Rules, and XIV of the Suburban Allotment Rules, all partitions of lots, and all sales and changes of ownership of lots, must be duly registered. The registered owner alone will be recognized by the Courts, and will be charged with the land and municipal assessments of the allotment registered in his name.

L

III. Under Section VI of the Ship-building and Timber Allotment Rules, registration of ownership by a purchaser is also imperative, but the dividing or sub-letting of grants, except under special sanction, is prohibited.

IV. On the occasion of transfer of proprietary right in any entire lot, or distinct portion of a lot, whether from death of the former owner, from sale, or from any other cause, the same is to be notified to the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, and the name of the new proprietor registered in the Revenue Office of the District. No proprietary right in the land will be recognized by any Court in Pegu, unless the Proprietor's name has been so registered.

V. In cases of transfer by sale or assignment, the same is to be acknowledged by both parties in person, or by accredited agents, before the Deputy Commissioner at the time of registry, and the registry is to be attested by the principals, or their agents, and also by at least two competent witnesses, whose names and places of abode are to be inserted.

VI. In any subdivision of Lots, the measurement or boundary of such subdivision should be distinctly given.

VII. Purchasers of a fractional interest in a whole Lot, without subdivision of the same, should also have their names registered in like manner.

VIII. From and after the 1st May 1859, the Registrar of Deeds will receive for registry only such Deeds referred to in the above Rules as may be first certified on the face thereof by the Deputy Commissioner as having been registered in the Revenue Office.

By order of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in Pegu.
 (Sd.) R. D. ARDAGH,
 RANGOON, }
 DEP'Y COMS'R'S OFFICE, }
 The 1st April, 1859. }
 Deputy Commissioner.

—0—

NOTIFICATION.

By order of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in Pe-gu, the following Rules are published for general information.

RULES FOR CONDUCTING SALES OF LAND BY AUCTION,

In the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon.

I. All lots of land situated within the town and suburbs of Rangoon, and all land applied for as ship-building and timber yard allotments, shall, as provided in the Rules for the grants of land in Rangoon and the vicinity, be put up for sale by public auction, at the upset price fixed in the said Rules.

II. Parties who may require such allotments, will apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon, or other officer in charge of his office, specifying the locality of the land—the class to which it belongs—its length and breadth, and in the case of ship-building and timber yard allotments, its river frontage.

III. On ascertaining that the land is available, the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer officiating in charge of the Revenue office of the District, will issue a written order to the Government Auctioneer, directing him to sell the said lot, after giving 15 clear days public notice, and advertising the same, at least three times, in the local newspaper or Advertiser, according to the following form, viz :

THIE undersigned are instructed to sell by auction on ——— the following Town [or Suburban] Lots :

1st Class Lot No. — Block —.
 2d " " "
 3d " " "
 4th " " "
 5th " " "

Terms and conditions of sale as usual.

The sale to take place on the spot at half past 7 A. M.

(Sd.) —————, Auctioneers.

Rangoon, the — day of ——— 186 .

IV. For the present these sales are fixed for Tuesdays and Saturdays in each week.

V. The Government Auctioneer for the sale of town lands will, on the receipt of the notice above referred to, post a

placard announcing the sale of the land to be sold, and publish the advertisement of the sale three times at least in the local newspaper or Advertiser; and cause, on the day previous to the sale of the land, proclamation of such intended sale to be made in a public manner through the town by the beating of a gong, and particularly at the spot where the auction sale is to take place. A placard announcing in legible characters, that land is for public sale, will be put up by the Auctioneer on the lot or lots intended to be sold, not less than 24 hours previous to the sale, and it shall remain there until the sale takes place.

VI. On the morning of the sale, the Government Auctioneer for the sale of town lands, will himself, or by a competent party, attend at the place of sale, and put up each lot, or parcel of ground to auction separately, at the Government upset price as already provided, and knock down the ground to the bidder of the highest price offered at such sale, which price will be considered final.

VII. Provided that at the discretion of the Auctioneer, he may call on such auction purchaser to pay down a deposit of 25 per cent. at the time of sale, or give such other sufficient security, for completing the purchase of the lot, failing which the Lot shall be immediately put up again and resold.

VIII. Provided, that on any dispute between auction purchasers, the party who considers himself aggrieved, shall the same day present his complaint in writing to the Deputy Commissioner, or lodge it at the Revenue Office, in case of the absence of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner shall take up the complaint summarily, and pass such orders on it as may be proper in the case, such orders to be final, if not appealed to the Commissioner within three days from the date of the passing of such order.

IX. Provided also, that no grant of the land shall issue, until the case shall have been finally decided as provided for in the last Section.

X. The Government Auctioneer for the sale of Town Lands will, at and during the time of sale, have proclamation of such sale made on the spot, by the beating of a gong.

XI. The Government Auctioneer for the sale of Town Lands, or other such competent person as may be deputed

by him to sell the Land, shall, in selling each Lot separately, stand on such Lot.

XII. At the conclusion of the sale, the Government Auctioneer for the sale of Town Lands, shall inquire of the party to whom the Lot is knocked down, whether he has purchased it for himself or for another person, and according as he shall desire, the Auctioneer shall enter the name of the person said to be the actual purchaser in his sale book, and shall give to the party, to whom the lot is knocked down, a certificate of purchase, stating the price at which the Lot has been sold, and the name of the party said to be the actual purchaser, which certificate shall be presented by the Auction purchaser at the Revenue Office of the District, on the day of the sale for the purpose of having it exchanged for a Government Grant.

By order,

RANGOON,
Dy. Commissioner's Office, } R. D. ARDAGH,
The 26th April, 1860. } Deputy Commissioner, of Rangoon.

RULES FOR THE COLLECTION OF THE MUNICIPAL TAX IN RANGOON.

(Amended copy.)

Provisional Rules for the collection of Municipal Tax within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Rangoon.

I. The municipal tax in the town of Rangoon and the vicinity, will be collected under the orders of the Magistrate, agreeably to Rule XIX of the Rules for the grant of allotments of land published on the 31st May 1856.

II. The rates of tax for each house will for the present be those laid down in Rule VI of the above Rules; but until the allotment of the land takes place, no building will be rated higher than a second class lot. The class of each house will be estimated by the Goungs of the several Quarters of the town, under the direction of the Magistrate.—The amount of tax is payable by the occupier of the house.

III. Each Goung will collect the tax due from houses situated within the Quarter he is appointed to, and will keep a register thereof in the form annexed A.

IV. The tax for each month will become due on the 1st

Municipal tax
how to be collected.

Rate of tax
how estimated
by whom payable.

Collection and
registry of Tax.

Form A.

Tax when due.

day of the succeeding month. One day's residence in a Quarter of the town will render a person liable to payment for a whole month, unless he may have paid tax to the Goung of some other Quarter for the same month.

V. Any person delaying for three days to pay any amount of municipal tax dues after demand shall have been made for the same, and receipt offered, shall be liable to have the amount levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels, to whomsoever belonging, found on the premises he occupies, or he may be sued for the amount.

Certain buildings may be exempted by the Commissioner. **VI.** The Commissioner of Pegu may at his discretion exempt any buildings from municipal tax.

(Sd.) A. P PHAYRE,
Commissioner of Pegu.

RANGOON,
The 14th June 1853. }

F O R M A .

*Register of Houses for Municipal Tax in the Quarter — in
the town of Rangoon.*

1. No.	2. Street 'or Situation.	3. Name of Occupier.	4. Class of House.	5. Am't of Tax.	6. Date of Payment.	7. REMARKS.

—o—

FORM OF DEED OF SALE OF LAND.

BLOCK — CLASS LOT No. —.

IN CONSIDERATION of the sum of Rupees to be paid by to the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon for the time being, for and to the use of *Her Majesty's Government in India*, on the days and in manner hereinafter specified, *Her Majesty's Government in India* doth grant unto the said heirs and assigns for ever all that parcel of land situated in the town of Rangoon, known as Class Lot No. of Block , measuring feet in length and feet in breadth, containing superficial feet or thereabouts, subject to the conditions hereinafter specified.

And the said do hereby for h heirs and assigns covenant, promise and agree with and to *Her Majesty's Government in India* in manner following; that is to say,

1st. That the said h heirs and assigns will pay or cause to be paid to the Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon for the time being the sum of Rupees in two instalments as follows, that is to say, the first instalment of Rupees on or before the day of 18 and the second instalment of Rupees on or before the day of 18

2nd. And that the said h heirs and assigns will pay from time to time such amount of Land Assessment commencing from and for the official year 186 /6, and Municipal Tax as shall be demanded upon and on account of the aforesaid parcel of Land or any buildings thereon by the Local Officers under the sanction and authority of *Her Majesty Government in India*.

3rd. And that the said h heirs and assigns will abide by and conform to all the provisions of the Rules for the grant of Town and Suburban Allotments within the jurisdiction of the Town Magistrate of Rangoon, published on the 1st day of November 1853, by order of the Commissioner and Agent to the Governor General and Viceroy in Pegu with the sanction of the Right Honorable the Governor General and Viceroy.

In witness whereof the said Parties hereto have hereunto set their hands and seals this day of 18 .

Signed, sealed and delivered }
in presence of }

{ *Deputy Commissioner of Rangoon,
for Her Majesty's Government in India.*



BLOCK — CLASS LOT NO. —.

Received from the sum of Rupees
being the first instalment of the within
Bond.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Rangoon, }
The of 18 } *Deputy Commissioner
of Rangoon.*

Received from the sum of Rupees
being the second instalment in full of the
within Bond.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, }
Rangoon, }
The of 18 } *Deputy Commissioner
of Rangoon.*

OFFICE FOR THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

THIS OFFICE is held at the Court of the Assistant Commissioner of Rangoon, and open daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 10 o'clock A. M. till 3 o'clock P. M.

The following Rules for the registration of Deeds, recapitulated and abridged from the Regulations of the Supreme and Local Governments, are published for general information. *Cir. Order, 31st January 1855.—Town Allotment Rules 1st Nov. 1853—Act XIX of 1843. Commissioner of Pegu's order.* G. E. BARR.

Registry of Deeds Office,
 RANGOON,
 The 31st December 1856.

RULES FOR THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

The following is the description of Deeds that may be registered.—
Reg. xxxvi. 1793, Sec. 3 Reg. xx. 1812, Sec. 3 and 5.

1. Deeds of Sale, or gifts of lands, houses, and other real property.

[N. B.—Deeds of Sale, or Gift, or other change of ownership of houses and lands within the limits of the Town Magistrate's jurisdiction, must, under the Local Regulations, be registered to have any validity.]

2. Deeds of Mortgage on lands, houses, and other real property, as well as Certificates of the discharge of such incumbrances.

[N. B.—Deeds of Mortgage, and Certificates of the discharge of such incumbrances which are registered, invalidate all such as are not registered under the provision of Act XIX of 1843, which has been declared in force in Pegu.]

3. Leases and limited Assignments of lands, houses, and other real property, including generally all conveyances for the temporary transfer of real property.

4. Wills.

5. Bonds, Promissory Notes, and generally all obligations for the payment of money.

[N. B.—Deeds of the above three classes, 3, 4 and 5, may be registered or not, at the option of the parties.]

6. All Security Bonds, for whatever purpose the security may be required.

[N. B.—The registration of such Bonds is indispensable to their acceptance as good and valid securities.]—*Circular Order 17th July 1846.*

The two following classes of Deeds may also be registered, but they are not in use at present in the Province of Pegu.

7. Written authorities from husbands to their wives to adopt sons, after their (the husband's) demise.

8. Engagements contracted by indigo planters, whether Europeans or natives, with ryots and others for the delivery of the indigo plant.

In addition to the Deeds above notified, which may be registered, the Commissioner has been pleased to sanction the following :

9. Contracts for labor, and workmen.
10. Agreements between Masters and Servants.
11. Contracts for delivery of produce of all kinds.
12. Contracts for working Forests, and such like.

[N. B.—The registration of these Deeds, however, is not necessary to render the contract valid.]

II. Registrars are expressly prohibited from admitting to registry any Deeds, except those above specified. *Reg. xx. 1812, Sec. 7.*

III. All Deeds intended to be registered, must be drawn up *in duplicate*, (the duplicate copy being kept and filed in the office,) and the person who signs, attaches his signature thereto in the presence of two respectable witnesses to whom he may be known, one of whom at least must attend with him at the Registry office. *Reg. xx. 1812, Sec. 2, Clauses 1 and 2.*

The duplicate copy must correspond precisely with the original Deed, and all transcripts, in which interpolations, interlineations, or erasures may be apparent, will be rejected, and registry refused, until a fair legible copy be presented. Cir. Order, 31st January 1845, para. 7.

IV. It sometimes happens the party to a Deed cannot, from various causes, attend in person to acknowledge the signature ; in this emergency, with the following exceptions, an agent may be deputed to acknowledge the Deed. *Con. 226, 3rd Novr. 1815.*

Bonds, Promissory Notes, and other obligations for the payment of money can be registered only on the application of the party by whom they may have been executed.
Reg. xx. 1812, Sec. 5, Cl. 1.

V. Such Agent or representative must be duly constituted, and authorized under a written Power of Attorney, signed by the principal in presence of *two* respectable witnesses to whom he must be known, *both* of whom must attend at the Registry Office and prove it. *Con. 226, 3rd Novr. 1815.*

VI. Inspection of the Registry Books can be had by any one, on application to the Registrar. *Reg. xx, 1812, Sec. 2, Cl. 4.*

VII. Copies of Deeds can be granted to those only whom they may concern. *Ibid. Cl. 5.*

VIII. The following are the established Fees. *Reg. xxvi. 1793, Sec. 4.—Reg. 20. 1812, Sec. 4.*

1.—A Fee of Co's Rs. two for every Engagement or Deed registered, to be paid by the party causding the same to be registered, and no more.

2.—A Fee of Co's Rs. one, for every copy of a Deed registered, to be paid by the applicant for such copy and no more.

3.—A Fee of half a rupee for every scearch made on an inspection of the Registry books, to be paid by the party inspecting the same, and no more.

IX. From such Fees, the Registrar must provide the necessary clerks to make the entries, and copies directed, as well as the requisite stationary, office furniture, &c. and until they be paid he is authorized to refuse the official Acts required of him. *Reg. xx. 1812, Sec. 4.*

—o—

MEMORANDA FOR TRANSACTING BUSINESS WITH THE RANGOON TREASURY.

1st. The Rangoon General Treasury is open daily for the transaction of business (Sundays excepted), from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. On days of extraordinary press of work receipts will be rejected after 1 P. M.

2nd. No Bills can be accepted unless the advice shall have been received.

3rd. When a Bill is presented for acceptance, but refused in consequence of the non-receipt of the advice, the date only of such presentation will be noted thereon, until the advice is received.

4th. The only exception to this Rule will be, where Bills are in the hands of known and respectable holders, and a sufficient guarantee given for the amount of the Bill.

5th. Parties wishing to pay money into the Treasury on application for Drafts, or on any other account, may present Chellans in duplicate, or have them prepared in the Office; otherwise money will not be received. Blank forms of Chellans are procurable at this Treasury on application to the head accountant.

6th. No payment will be made unless accompanied by a receipt in duplicate, written on paper of not less size than

quarter of a sheet of paper foolscap. This paper must be of a good and durable description. Receipts written on small scraps of paper will be rejected.

(True copy.)

(Sd)

GEO. HOUGH,
Asst. Commissioner, in charge of Treasury.

REGULATIONS OF THE JAIL OF RANGOON.

SECTION I.

Criminal Jail.

The criminal Prisoners in jail shall be classed in the following orders :—

- No. 1. Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment without labor, also to imprisonment in default of security and to labor redeemable by fine, Ward A.
2. Prisoners sentenced to labor for periods not exceeding one year,..... " B.
3. Prisoners sentenced to labor for periods exceeding one year, and not exceeding three years, " C.
4. Prisoners sentenced to labor for periods exceeding three years, and not exceeding seven years, " D.
5. Prisoners sentenced to labor for periods exceeding seven years, and short of life, " E.
6. Prisoners sentenced to labor for life,..... " F.
7. Under trial,..... " G.
8. European sailors, and other petty offenders,..... " H.
9. Prisoners committed to the Sessions,..... " I.
10. State prisoners,..... " K.
11. Female prisoners, " L.

Debtors' Jail.

ACCOMMODATION WILL BE PROVIDED,

1. For Europeans and other Christians.
2. For Native gentlemen and others of the upper classes.
3. For lower classes of Natives.
4. For females.

SECTION II.

Books.

The following Books will be kept at the Jail:

- No. 1. General Register of Criminal Prisoners in the Jail of Rangoon, of all Classes, in the order of their admittance.

2. General Register of Debtor or Civil Prisoners in the Jail of Rangoon, in the order of their admittance.
3. Register of all Prisoners under sentence in the Jail of Rangoon ; vide Rule 30, Sec. 11.
4. Weekly report of Prisoners and of labor performed.
5. General Register of unexpired sentences.
6. Daily report of the number of Prisoners in the Jail of Rangoon.
7. Register of Convicts who have broken Jail, or have otherwise effected their escape.
8. Register of implements, tools, &c. in store.
9. Register of property found on Prisoners ; Sec. viii. Rule 7.
10. Register of daily receipts and issues of tools and stores.
11. Register of trials and punishments of Prisoners in Jail. Sec. iii. para. 29.

Forms of these books are added.

SECTION III.

Jailor.

1. The Jailor, is under the orders of the Magistrate, or other superior Officer, responsible for the safety, good order, and discipline, of all Prisoners in Jail. The whole of the internal management of the Jail is under his charge.
2. He will give especial attention to the cleanliness of the Jail, the distribution of the Prisoners in Wards,—the putting on of fetters,—the prevention of disorderly behaviour,—and see that the Jail Rules are strictly and regularly observed.
3. He will perform his duties with attention and regularity, and on no account delegate them to any one without the written order or sanction of the Magistrate or other Officer in charge of the Jail.
4. He will receive all Prisoners (but only with a written Warrant) committed by any Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, or any Assistant Commissioner, or other Judicial Officer.
5. He will not discharge or release any Prisoner without a written Warrant from one or other of these Officers; before whom the Prisoner must be brought at the time of his discharge, and no Prisoner shall be released on any account between sun-set and sun-rise.

6. The Prisoners on their being lodged in the Wards for the night, and on being taken out in the morning, shall be inspected and counted over by him personally.

7. He will visit every morning and evening, at the opening and shutting of the Jail, every part of it, and carefully examine the windows, gratings, doors, and walls—see that they are all sound and in good order, for the purpose of discovering any attempt to cut the iron bars, or undermine the walls.

8. During this visit he will also see that the Wards are clean and unencumbered with old clothes, and rubbish. In these visits he will immediately seize hookahs, cheroots, money, or any prohibited articles that may have found their way into the Jail, in spite of the daily search of the prisoners out of doors.

9. On the Jail being locked up for the night, the keys will be invariably lodged with him,—in his absence, with the Deputy Jailor.

10. The Jailor will send with all Prisoners whose attendance may be required before a Magistrate, or other Judicial officer, a sufficient guard for their custody and safe keeping, according to their number, character, and description.

11. He will once every day see that the Jail is cleared of all tools, and implements that might be converted into weapons, or used as such, and that all ladders, ropes, logs of timber, and articles that might be employed to effect an escape, are removed out of the Jail, and kept in their proper places for the night.

12. He will satisfy himself that no weapons, instruments, or other prohibited articles are brought into the Jail by the convicts, or brought and left there by Peons and others, except those furnished by Government, and that there is nothing in it but the wearing apparel, plates, &c. furnished to the convicts by Government.

13. He will see all the working tools used by the convicts collected, counted over, and carefully deposited in the place appointed for them every night.

14. When friends or relatives are allowed to visit, or communicate with convicts, the Jailor must be present to see that no collusion between them can take place with regard to the escape of the latter, and that no instruments, money, or any prohibited articles are passed into the jail at such meetings.

15. On the death of a convict in a ward, the body is not to be permitted to be removed until an inquest shall have been made by the Native Doctor or Medical Officer.

16. The Jailer will keep a vigilant look out on the contractors who supply the Prisoners' rations to see that they give full weight and measure, and that the food is good,—that their engagement with the Magistrate is punctually fulfilled, and report any departure from it to the Magistrate.

17. The Jailer will inspect the fetters of the convicts at least once a day, and cause the immediate repair of any that may be found defective or injured, and report every instance of apparent wilful injury of them.

18. He will visit the Wards once every night and as much oftener as he may think necessary, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 4 a. m.,—but every night at a different hour. It will be his duty then to notice as quietly as possible the general state of the convicts, whether they are asleep or awake,—whether they are in the same relative positions as when locked up for the night, together with any other circumstances which may appear to call for observation.

19. He shall not remove the irons, or fetters from any Prisoner, except in a case of sudden emergency that will not admit of immediate reference to the Magistrate, (but this can seldom or never occur,) when requested by the Civil Surgeon in consequence of the sickness or illness of a Prisoner. In both cases a report of the circumstances must be immediately made to the Magistrate.

20. He is authorized to put on hand-cuffs, and fetters on any Prisoner in a case of emergency, but he must immediately report the circumstance to the Magistrate.

21. He will see that the lights in the Wards are kept in proper order, and under the immediate charge of the Sentry, and that the prescribed number of water pots are always kept up and full of water to extinguish fire.

22. The only persons allowed to enter the jail enclosure, except the Magistrate, or other officer in charge of the jail, are the officers of the Commission, the medical officer, and any body who may accompany any of the above mentioned persons.

23. The Jailer will be particular in seeing that the rules for the classification of different Prisoners are strictly ob-

served, as required by Section No. 1, and that all female prisoners are carefully kept apart from the men, and prisoners under trial, from all others.

24. He will give special heed to the arrangements for the prevention of fire and the prevention of the escape of prisoners. He shall always keep a vigilant and observant watch over the Convicts, in and out of their Wards, to prevent quarrelling, gambling, theft, or barter of their property, and debauchery, and always to be on his guard against combinations or conspiracies of the prisoners.

25. He will see that the Rules hung up in the Wards, for the convicts, are kept in good order, preserved from injury of effacement, always open for the inspection of the prisoners, and renewed when requisite.

26. The Jailor, the Deputy Jailor, and Jail peons, shall live in apartments provided for them within the walls of the Jail.

27. Any neglect of duty, or breach of discipline, in any of the jail guards, should at once be communicated to the Officer on duty, and as soon as possible to the Magistrate.

28. The Jailor will be particularly attentive to the regular keeping up of the Jail Books, and especially that of the Register of Convicts, No. 3.

29. A Book will be kept for the entry of all summary trials and punishments of prisoners in the Jail. It will be divided into 3 columns on each page. The 1st will contain an abstract of the Jailor's Report, the 2nd an abstract of the proceedings held by the Magistrate or his Assistant, and the order passed ; the 3rd is for such remark as the Commissioner may be pleased to pass thereon.

30. The Register Book, No. 3, shall be for all Criminal Prisoners under sentence. It shall be in English, the names of Burmese prisoners being also inserted in the Burmese character. As soon as a prisoner has been sentenced, his name will be entered and a number given him. A wooden badge shall at the same time be given to him bearing his number ; each badge shall likewise have engraved on it, the letter or number of the Ward the prisoner belongs to. No prisoner's number will ever be changed. The Register will give the exact registration of all the prisoners, and afford immediate information of their names, crimes, date of their sentence, its expiration, and the authority by which the sen-

tence has been passed. The Register will contain columns of the name of the prisoner, his race, father's name, prisoner's age, and place of birth, the number and year of his Warrant of committal, his crime, sentence, date of its expiration—a column for reference to any summary trial, or punishments he may suffer during imprisonment bearing the number of the case in the Book kept under Rule 29, and in addition to any other requisite columns, one for the record of any remarks or occurrences that may tend to show the character and disposition of the prisoner.

31. The Jailer will take efficient precautions for the safe custody and good conduct of the convicts while at out-door labor in working gangs. He will, previous to the working gangs being told off in the morning, give the requisite instructions to the jemadar or peon in charge, for the safe custody of the gang, and he will satisfy himself that his orders and instructions are fully comprehended and understood.

32. The Jailer will keep a Register of details of convicts' labor, and send in a weekly return of the same to the Magistrate.

33. The Jailer will submit to the Officer issuing it, any irregularity in the form of any Warrant addressed to him, Rule No. 4.

34. The other books to be kept by the Jailer are as follows :—

- No. 5. Register of unexpired sentences.
- No. 6. Daily Report of Prisoners.
- No. 7. Register of Convicts who have escaped.
- No. 8. Return of Stores, Tools, &c.
- No. 9. Register of property found on Prisoners.

SECTION IV.

Deputy Jailer.

1. The Deputy Jailer is subordinate to, and will obey all orders of the Jailer.

2. He will make himself thoroughly acquainted with all the duties of the Jailer, and the Rules for the management of the Jail, which, during the absence of the latter, he will be required to perform.

3. He will superintend and assist in drawing up all the accounts.

4. Apartments will be provided for him in the Jail, where he will be required to live.

5. Once at least every night he will visit, between the hours of 11 p. m. and 4 a. m., the Wards of the Prisoners, in the manner and for the purpose directed in Rule 18 of Sec. III. Two hours should always be allowed to elapse between the visiting rounds of the Jailer and of the Deputy Jailer.

SECTION V.

Turnkey.

1. The Turnkey is subordinate to the Jailer and Deputy Jailer.

2. He will reside, like the Jailer and Deputy Jailer, within the Jail.

3. His chief duty is to turn the prisoners in and out of the Jail, and on every occasion to have them inspected and carefully counted.

4. It is his duty to receive the supplies of food and provisions from the Contractors, to have them weighed, and measured out, reporting any deficiency in quantity or quality.

4. When it is necessary for the jail cooks to make purchases in the bazar for the prisoners' messes, he will proceed with them to the bazar, under a proper guard, and make the required purchases, and march them back again.

6. He will furnish the Burmese writer with all the information requisite to carry on his particular duties, which will be determined by the Magistrate.

7. He will exercise a general supervision over the cooks, and cook house, see that the work is cleanly and properly performed, and that the latter are kept clean, and free from stragglers and prisoners loitering about.

8. He will patrol the jail wards, and visit all sentries every night, at such times as he may from time be directed by the Jailer, or Deputy Jailer, whose duties he will make himself thoroughly acquainted with, and render every assistance in carrying them on as may be required from him.

SECTION VI.

Prisoners under Trial.

1. All prisoners in custody, under examination, or pending trial, shall be confined in a separate and distinct part of the jail, apart from the convicts.

N

2. This class may be hand-cuffed and fettered, at the discretion of the Magistrate.

3. The prisoners may also be confined in any other part of the Criminal Jail, with any description of prisoners that the Magistrate for urgent special reasons may see proper or expedient they should be confined with.

4. This class need not join messes, and their hair must not be cut short.

SECTION VII.

Guard.

JEMADARS AND PEONS.

1. The duty of the Jemadars and Peons is to guard the prisoners, under the orders of the Jailer and Deputy Jailer.

2. Each Jemadar or Peon in charge of a gang will, before leaving the jail, receive from the Jailer or Deputy Jailer, the requisite instructions regarding the work to be performed, and the management of the gang.

3. Those Peons who by their good conduct, and strict and regular attention to the Jail Rules and general intelligence, merit it, will be promoted to the superior grades whenever vacancies exist, and opportunity offers.

4. Jemadars and Peons in charge of working gangs, will march them in silence, good order, and in a compact body to and from the place of work. No straggling will on any pretext be allowed.

5. In going and coming back, the gang will be preceded and followed up by the peons,—a party of whom will also march on both flanks of the gang. The Jemadars in charge will keep the positions or place which will best command a view of the whole.

6. When arrived at the working place, the gang must be employed as much together in one spot as possible, and the classification of the prisoners as enforced by the Jail Rules maintained ; and the whole party must remain surrounded as thoroughly as the number of the guard will admit, with a small party kept drawn up a little apart, as a reserve in case of any outbreak.

7. Strict attention must be paid that no intercourse or communication is had by the prisoners with their relatives or friends, or any of the inhabitants or country people, on any pretence whatever ;—and the utmost vigilance must be exercised not only to ensure this, but to prevent the prisoners receiving any intoxicating liquor, or drug, cheroots, be-

tel, tobacco, opium, food of any kind or weapons or instruments. For any breach of this Rule either through neglect, inattention, carelessness, or connivance and consent, the jemadars and peons will be punished with the utmost severity.

8. No single peon will be detached with any gang, however small. With a working party of convicts one, (1) peon is to be allowed to five (5) convicts. Vide Sect. viii. R. 22, Appendix.

9. The jemadars and peons are forbidden to strike, abuse, or maltreat any prisoner.

10. The jemadar on the return of the gang to the jail, will immediately report the misconduct of any of the convicts; and on any such occasion, he will secure the evidence of 2 or 3 of the peons, or well behaved prisoners, to support his charge.

11. The jemadar or other jail officer on duty at the gate of the jail, is responsible that no more convicts leave the jail at any time, than are permitted by the Jailer.

12. Any jemadar or peon leaving a gang, will be punished according to law.

13. When employed as a sentry, or on any particular duty, a jemadar or peon will on no account be permitted to leave his post until relieved.

14. Jemadars and peons on such duty, and in charge of convicts, are responsible for their safe custody, and answerable under any circumstances, for the escape of any prisoners under their charge.

15. An escape will render them liable to most severe criminal punishment.

SECTION VIII.

General Rules.

1. Every male convict whose sentence of imprisonment shall exceed one month, shall have his hair cut close as soon as possible after sentence, with the exception of the "queue" of the Chinese, the deprivation of which would be of itself a severe punishment. The hair shall be cut as often as required. This rule will not apply to those undergoing imprisonment in default of payment of fine. The hair of female convicts shall only be cut when the time of their imprisonment exceeds twelve months.

2. Convicts are forbidden to be employed in public gardens, or in agricultural or horticultural occupation, without the special sanction of the Commissioner.

3. Convicts are not to be employed in pulling punkahs, watering tatties, or similar occupations in public offices, nor on any private work whatsoever.

4. Convicts are not to be employed at any public work that is not sufficiently near the jail to enable them to return to it at night, except under special sanction.

5. The wives and female connections of the convicts shall not be permitted to enter the jail.

6. All intoxicating liquors, and drugs ; betel, tobacco, and opium, are strictly prohibited from being admitted into the jail and used by the prisoners, except in cases ordered by the medical officer.

7. All money and property of any kind found on the person of a prisoner shall be taken from him, and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose. The money will be passed through the Magistrate's accounts and the property disposed of according to his discretion.

8. No officer on any pretence is allowed to maltreat a prisoner.

9. Prisoners are not (in a regular and securely built jail) to be chained at night to an iron chain.

10. In the event of any convict complaining of sores or sickness, he is to be sent to the hospital for examination, and for the orders of the medical officer.

11. Working gangs of convicts shall be changed as often as possible, to prevent any combination or conspiracy, collusion with the inhabitants, and success of any attempt at an outbreak. No person, except the Jailor and Dept. Jailor, is allowed to smoke tobacco or to have tobacco on his person within the Jail. Any person found disobeying this Rule will be liable to fine or such other punishment as the officer in charge of the Jail may see fit to order.

12. In connection with the foregoing Rule, the jemadar and peons in charge of working gangs of convicts, shall be changed daily, to prevent collusion with the convicts and bribery.

13. On any attempt at riot, resistance to the guard—refusal to obey an order—the prisoner is to be immediately put in hand-cuffs and irons, and the circumstance reported to the Magistrate.

14. Contractors for the supply of provisions for the Jail, and prisoners' rations, shall enter into any engagement the Magistrate may think proper, and to prevent fraud, and abuses, copies of it shall be hung up in the jail office.

15. Insubordination, refusal to obey orders, breach of the jail rules, will subject any prisoner, civil or criminal, to be hand-cuffed and put in irons, restriction in diet or other suitable punishment. Any act of this nature to be reported to the Magistrate.

16. The prisoners are not to be allowed to go about singly, or in small parties, to be idling or straggling about the jail, jail compound, cook-house, wells or tanks. Any noise, disorder, quarrelling or debauchery, is at once to be put a stop to, and the parties punished.

17. The hours for labor from the 16th of February to the 14th November inclusive, will be as follows :

18. At day-light the prisoners will be turned out, mustered in the outer yard, and marched to their tools, and then made over to the jemadar or peon in charge of the road gang.

19. At 10 A. M. they will be marched back to the jail, made over to the Jailor, mustered and searched—then suffered to eat their first meal, and after that marched into the jail or inner yard for rest.

20. At noon they will be marched out and made over to the jemadar as in the morning, and at 5 P. M. received back, mustered, searched, fed, and marched in, to be locked up for the night at 6 P. M., but they will return to the jail at 4 instead of 5 o'clock in the afternoon, from the 15th November to the 15th February inclusive.

NOTE.—When task work is given, the time for returning to jail here prescribed, will not apply.

21. Every Saturday the convicts will have a half holiday, not returning to work after the mid-day meal.

22. With a gang of 5 and under these, there shall be at least 2 peons, above 5 and up to 10, 3 peons—and 1 peon for every 5 men above that. Vide Sec. VII. R. 8, and Appendix.

23. To every body of convicts of 100, and above these, shall be at least 1 jemadar, and two jail guard peons, in addition to the other peons.

24. No gang, however small, will be permitted without one jail guard peon, where it is not deemed requisite to employ a jemadar.

25. Not less than two convicts are ever to be worked outside the jail.

26. Convicts must, as much as possible, work together in gangs of not less than one hundred. Should it ever be ne-

cessary to send out smaller parties, every gang of more than twenty-five convicts should be put under a jemadar.

27. The prisoners shall undergo a thorough bathing, generally every day, or at least once every second day.

28. Their clothes shall be washed at least once every week. Every convict shall have two suits of clothes, but care must be taken that old rags are not allowed to accumulate within the jail.

29. A certificate of the period of imprisonment will be delivered to every prisoner as soon as possible after sentence, which will be given up at the time of his discharge.

30. Copies of all rules regarding convicts, shall be translated into the Burmese, Hindooostanee, and Tamil languages, and hung up in the wards.

31. Copies of other rules to be hung up in the jail office.

SECTION IX.

Convicts.

1. Every convict will live in the ward to which he may be appointed, and is prohibited from going to any other.

2. He is strictly prohibited from having, or using any intoxicating liquor, or drug, betel, tobacco or opium ; and from having money, and instruments, or any articles, except the clothing and utensils supplied to him by Government.

3. No prisoner is allowed to barter, sell or exchange any of his clothing to another, or to any person whatsoever.

4. Smoking is strictly prohibited.

5. Every prisoner will be supplied with a badge bearing his number in the jail register, and every article of clothing or utensil given him by Government will be stamped with, and bear his number.

6. Any convict losing or changing this badge, concealing it from sight, or obliterating the number, will be severely punished.

7. Any insubordination on the part of a prisoner to the sentry in charge of the ward,—to the Jailor or any officer of the jail,—refusal to obey an order, will be most severely punished. If he considers himself aggrieved by any one, he must make his complaint to the Jailor.

8. Any prisoner malingering, and in any way disabling himself from labor,—disusing his leather leggings to create sores, will be severely punished.

9. Their meals are to be eaten in silence, without disorder, and without unnecessary delay, within the time set apart for this purpose.

10. A few of the well conducted convicts will be employed as assistant peons or superintendents of labor and of the wards. They will be permitted to wear their badges inside their waist bands, but must invariably have them on their persons to produce, if required.

11. Prisoners found committing nuisances in unauthorized places or parts of the jail, will be punished.

SECTION X.

Convicts.

WORKING GANGS.

1. The gangs will be turned out for work at the same time and mustered as prescribed in Rule 18 Section VIII., by the Jailor, then made over to the jemadar appointed to the charge.

2. Each jemadar or peon in charge of a gang will before leaving the jail, receive the requisite instructions regarding the work to be performed, and the management of the gang.

3. On the return of the convicts to the Jail, they shall be numbered and counted, their fetters examined, and their persons, to see that they have no forbidden articles, or weapons, or instruments of any kind concealed about them.

4. Any convict who shall be found to have loosened his irons, shall be fettered with hand-cuffs and chains, and otherwise punished as may be directed.

5. The tools used by the gang are to be carefully counted and returned to the tool house every afternoon, in presence of the Jailor.

6. Any prisoner having a complaint to make, may do so to the Jailor on the return of the gang to the Jail.

7. Any prisoner found straggling from the main body, whether out at labor, or when the gangs are on their way to the cook houses, will be punished, and most severely so, if he has entered a house on any pretence whatever.

8. The first requisite of jail discipline is to enforce the greatest possible amount of hard labor upon all laboring convicts for the full number of hours each day. Task work should be given if possible, and great care should be taken that the task is never less than a day's hard labor.

9. Able bodied men should never be employed on light cane work. Baskets should always be made by females, old men, or convalescents.

10. Prisoners to be kept strictly together at all times, according to their classification, whether at work, at meals, or otherwise.

11. Intra-mural labor should be the rule as far as possible. It should always be borne in mind that out-of-door labor renders real discipline among convicts impossible.

12. Strict silence, except when speaking is absolutely necessary, should be enforced among convicts at all times, whether when at work, on the way to and from work, or when in the wards.

SECTION XI.

Clothing.

1. The clothing allowed the prisoners will be served out when required—that is, when the old suits are worn out.—The cloth will be of the coarsest description, and no cloth head dress is allowed.

2. The clothing will be inspected by the Magistrate at least once every six months, and all the old, useless and dirty rags must be taken away and burnt.

3. Care must be taken to see that the prisoners do not sell or dispose of the clothing supplied them.

4. Of the clothes brought by a prisoner, he will be allowed to retain one putsoe as a change, on his return from labor.

5. All clothes issued are to be marked as belonging to the jail, and when issued to a convict under sentence for more than 6 months, are to be numbered with the convict's number.

6. Care must be taken that each laboring prisoner has two suits of clothes, to allow of his having dry clothing on return from work.

SECTION XII.

Diet Messing.

1. No money allowance for diet or messing will on any pretext whatever be allowed to any convict.

2. Except the prisoners noted in the Rule 3, it is compulsory on all to join messes. No regard will be had to caste, but the natives of different countries will be kept as much together as practicable.

3. Prisoners under trial need not join messes.

4. One person to act as cook either monthly, or for such longer period or permanently, as may be deemed proper, will be told off from the prisoners, in the proportion of one for every twenty-five men.

5. The cook-houses shall be cleaned and swept out daily.

6. All refuse of food at the messes shall be collected and removed.

7. The diet supplied the prisoners shall be as in the table annexed, marked A. and B.—Every article of diet, including condiments, will be supplied by contract to the prisoners, and no money will be given to them or to their cooks, for any purpose whatever.

SECTION XIII.

Civil Prisoners in Jail for Debt.

1. Will be kept from all other prisoners, with whom they will not on any pretence be permitted to hold any intercourse.

2. Each prisoner will be paid by the Deputy Jailor every day at noon the diet money paid in by his creditor for his subsistence for the following day.

3. This money must be paid daily, and on no pretence paid in greater amounts.

4. Besides this he will be allowed such supply of victuals, food and clothing from his friends, as may not be in opposition to the rules of the jail.

5. The friends and relations of any civil prisoner will be permitted to visit him in such numbers and time as may appear proper and reasonable within the precincts of a jail.

6. Any breach of the regulations of the jail, or orders given by the Magistrate, for the better management of civil prisoners, will be punished, and if it be found necessary, any civil prisoner may be hand-cuffed and fettered.

SECTION XIV.

Conservancy Department.

1. No animals of any description except those kept for jail purposes will be allowed within the jail walls.

2. The walls of the hospital shall be scraped and whitewashed at least once every quarter.

3. The wells must be kept free from pollution; no bathing of any kind should be allowed within 4 yards of any well.

4. Rubbish of every description is to be removed daily from the jail. Weeds, grass, &c. to be carefully eradicated.

O

5. The night soil to be removed from the jail enclosure every night. The utmost care is to be taken to keep the main privies clean. The privies attached to each ward are only to be used at night on urgent necessity, and when the regular privy cannot be resorted to. Prisoners easing themselves outside the jail, either when at work or otherwise, is strictly prohibited.

6. Vessels (iron) containing wood charcoal, to be placed in the corner of each ward, such a means of atmospheric purification having been found very effective.

SECTION XV.

Hospital.

1. The Native Doctor or Assistant must reside in the immediate vicinity of, and if necessary, within the jail, in an apartment that will be provided for him.

2. The food and diet given to prisoners in hospital, shall be prescribed by the Civil Surgeon, in communication with the Magistrate. The rules laid down in the letter annexed in the Appendix, from the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, sanctioned by the Governor of Bengal, in letter No. 120, dated the 9th January 1852, will be followed.

3. Prisoners whose sentence may expire when under treatment in the hospital, shall have the *option* of being immediately released, or of remaining in hospital until cured.



APPENDIX.

FORM NO. 1.

General Register of Criminal Prisoners in the Jail of Rangoon of all classes, in the order of their admittance.

NAMES.	Date of admittance.	Crime charged.	By whose warrant received.	Age.	Height.	Description of person.	Subsequent disposal of prisoner.	Date of disposal.	REMARKS.

FORM NO. 2.

General Register of Debtor or Civil Prisoners in the Jail of Rangoon, in the order of their admittance.

NAMES.	Date of admittances.	Court from which order received.	Name of creditor or decree holder.	Final disposal of prisoner.	Date of final dissal.	REMARKS.

FORM NO. 3.

Number.	Father's name.	Crime.	Date of sentence.	By what Court passed.	Years.	Age at time of Sentence.	Height.	Description of Person.	Place of Birth.	Date of expiration of Sentence.	Ward in which confined.	REMARKS.—Showing anything particular regarding prisoner and what finally becomes of him.
---------	----------------	--------	-------------------	-----------------------	--------	--------------------------	---------	------------------------	-----------------	---------------------------------	-------------------------	--

Note. The number of a Prisoner is never to be altered. On the 1st of January of each year a new Register should be framed, excluding all Prisoners who have died or been released during the year. When the numbers reach an inconvenient amount, a new series may be commenced.

FORM NO. 4.

Weekly Return of Prisoners remaining in the Jail at Rangoon
at the close of the week ending Saturday the 21st October, 1854.

No.	Nature of Sentence.		Remarks.	
1	Labor for periods not exceeding 1 year,	97	Worked on Saturday, ...	228
2	Labor for periods exceeding 1 year and not exceeding 3 years,	133	Cooks in Jail,	16
3	Labor for periods exceeding 3 years and not exceeding 7 years,	82	Waterman do.	3
4	Labor for periods exceeding 7 years and short of life,	18	Lamp lighters,	2
5	Labor for life,	4	Blacksmiths, Carpenters,	6
6	Labor redeemable by payment of fine,	5	Cooks in Hospital,	4
	Total No. actually at work,	339	Watermen do.	3
			Lamp lighters,	1
7	Imprisonment without labor or in default of security,	6	Female Prisoners,	10
			Hard labour men in Hospital,... .. .	66
8	Imprisonment without labor in default of fine,	8	Under Trial men in Hospital,... .. .	13
9	Committed to Sessions,	3	Total,	352
10	Simple Imprisonment,	7	Deduct Sick,	0
11	Awaiting Trial,	79	Under Trial,	13
12	Civil Prisoners,	5	Total,	339
13	State Prisoners,	1		
	Deduct sick in Hospital.,	109		
		13		
	Awaiting Trial,	95		
	Grand Total,	435		

RANGOON,
JAIL OFFICE,
21st October, 1854.

Jailor.

FORM NO. 5.

Register of unexpired Sentences.—Year when sentence will expire 1855 or 1856, &c.

Name of prisoner.	Jail Number.	Date of sentence	Term of imprisonment.		When sentence will expire.	REMARKS.
			Years.	Months.		

NOTE.—Prisoners should be entered under the year in which their sentences expire, a certain number of pages of the Register being allotted for each year. At the close of each year the Magistrate should inspect and sign the Register. Prisoners sentenced to death or imprisonment for life should be entered in the year in which they are sentenced.

FORM NO. 6.

Daily Report of Prisoners in the Jail of Rangoon for Thursday the 21st of June 1855.

FORM NO. 7.

RANGOON JAIL.— Register of Convicts who have broke Jail, or have otherwise effected their escape.

FORM NO. 8.

**RANGOON JAIL.—Return Book of Stores, Tools, &c. for the year
186.**

Articles, being tools, working implements, &c.	In stores 31st December 186	Received during 186	Total.	Issued.	Remaining on the 31st Decbr. 186 .	REMARKS.

FORM NO. 9.
Register of Property found on Prisoners.

Date.	Jail number of prisoners.	Prisoner's name.	Description of property.	Value.	Total value.	How disposed of and dates.
1855						
June 22	732	Nga Poh.	1 silk putso,.... 1 cotton do. 1 youngboung,.. 1 pair shoes,.... Money, whole rs. half do. quarter do. copper pice, 1 dagger,	12 0 0 5 0 0 2 8 0 0 8 0 10 0 0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 6 0 3 0 0	5 6 0	Left with pris- do. [ner. do. do. Taken from him 21st June 1855.
June 22	733	Nga Youk	1 cotton putso, 4 youngboungs, 1 cotton handkf. Money, whole rs.	3 0 0 1 1 0 0 4 0 10 0 0	5 4 0	Left with pris- do. [ner. do. Taken from the prisoner 22nd June 1855.

A.
Table of a Prisoner's daily Rations in the Jail of Rangoon.
NON-LABOURING CONVICTS.

Fish or Flesh only allowed every other day to this Class of Prisoners

B.
WORKING CONVICTS.

				MORNING MEAL.	EVENING MEAL.
English weights <i>Avoirdupois.</i>		Burmese weights*			
lbs. oz. dr.		25 Tickals.		Rice.	
0 14 9	0	0 Tickals.		Dall.	
lbs. oz. dr.		12½ Tickals.		Vegetable.	
0 0 7	4½	2½ Tickals.		Fish or Flesh.	
sc. oz. dr.		2½ Tickals.		Mustard Oil.	
4 1 3	1 oz. 6 dr. 4 s.	42½ Tickals.		Salt.	
1 1 10	18 12 2 1 10	20 Tickals.		Mussalah per diem.	
sc. oz. dr.		0 Tickals.		Total of each.	
0	0	12½ Tickals.		Rice.	
lbs. oz. dr.		2½ Tickals.		Dall.	
0 0 7	4 4 4	2½ Tickals.		Vegetable.	
1	6 1 oz. 6 dr. 4 s.	2½ Tickals.		Fish or Flesh.	
15 14 2 1 10	15 14 2 1 10	37½ Tickals.		Mustard Oil.	
sc. 2	sc. 2	80 Tickals.		Salt.	
				Mussalah per diem.	
				Total of each.	
				Grand Total daily food.	

Fish or Flesh is allowed daily to this class of Prisoners.

Journal of daily Receipts and issues of Stores, &c., in the Rangoon Jail.

CIRCULAR.

No. 120.

From

The Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To

All Magistrates in the Regulation and Extra Regulation Provinces, except Moorshedabad.

Dated FORT WILLIAM, the 9th January 1852.

Judicial.

SIR,

In continuation of the Circular Orders of the 24th November last, I am directed by the Deputy Governor of Bengal, to transmit to you a copy of a letter No. 901 dated the 27th ultimo, from the Magistrate of Moorshedabad, relative to the system of dieting prisoners in hospital adopted by him, and to request that as the plan therein laid down appears to His Honor to be an excellent one, you will be pleased to carry it out at once in your jail.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Under Secretary to the Gov't of Bengal.

No. 901.

From

The Magistrate of Moorshedabad,

To

J. P. GRANT, Esq. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal, Judicial Department.

Dated BERAMPORE, 27th Dec. 1851.

SIR—The Circular dated 24th of November 1851, regarding the diet of the prisoners, just received from your office, has reminded me to draw the attention of Government to the dieting of prisoners in hospital.

2. In all the jails I have had charge of, I have found it the practice to serve out full non-laboring rations to all who may be on the sick list; now, as it is impossible that the great majority of those in hospital can consume the rations of men in health, I introduced into Rajshahye and Beerbboom, and lately into this jail, the following system:

3. The sick are divided into three classes.

1st. Those who are to receive full non-labouring rations.

2nd. Those who are to receive half rations.

3rd. Those who are to receive none.

The first class consists of those who are in hospital for sore legs or other complaints, that do not affect their general health. The second includes such as are too unwell to consume the full allowance, or who may have part of their diet supplied by the Civil Surgeon, and charged in his monthly contingent bill. The third consists of those who receive their whole diet from the Civil Surgeon. Firewood and tobacco, however, are given to all alike.

4. The native doctor furnishes a memorandum of the number of each class to the jail darogah early every morning, in order that the proper quantities are made over to the hospital cooks. The Civil Surgeon is requested to check these memo. frequently, to see if they are correct.

5. The quantities I have fixed for this district as half rations are given below.

MORNING MEAL.			EVENING MEAL.		
2½ Chks.	Rice.	Dall.			
½ Chks.					
0 Chks.	Vegetables.				
½ Chks.	Ghee or Oil.				
½ Chks.	Salt.				
½ Chks.	Mussalah.				
3 Chks.	Rice.	Dall.			
1 Chks.					
1 Chks.	Vegetables.				
½ Chks.	Ghee or Oil.				
½ Chks.	Salt.				
½ Chks.	Mussalah.				
1 Seer.	Wood per diem.				
1 Chks.	Tobacco per diem.				

6. As the whole of the diet has been so prominently brought to the notice of the different authorities, His Honor may think it worth while to draw the attention of the several Officers to the above arrangement, as I am satisfied considerable saving will accrue to Government, and much peculation put a stop to.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Sd.) T. C. LOCK,
Magistrate.

(True Copy.)

(Sd.) J. H. DALRYMPLE,
Under Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

CIRCULAR.

From COL. A. P. PHAYRE,
Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Govr. General.
 To Officers in charge of Jails Pegu Province.

Sir,

Having noticed in some contingent Bills that the number of temporary Jail Peons in some of the Districts is calculated on the total number of Prisoners in Jail, I have the honor to observe that this is incorrect. I request that you will have the goodness to take care that the number of temporary Jail Peons is kept strictly according to the number of working Prisoners in Jail, viz. (1) one Peon to (5) five Prisoners (in Rangoon only one Peon to 7 Prisoners) and when Prisoners are worked within doors, only (1) one Peon to eight (8) Prisoners.

—0—

RULES FOR RENTING OUT THE FERRIES *In the Suburbs of Rangoon.*

1. The limits of the ferries are as follows :

At Kemendine, from the lower end of the Forest Depot to the Dye-gyee-lan in the village of Kemendine, nearly opposite the mouth of Tha-nat-be-bouk kyoung. The length between these two points is 8546 feet.

At Puzoondoung, from the lower end of the village of Puzoondoung to a point marked by a pillar 5600 feet higher up the Puzoondoung creek.

2. The renter shall keep at each of the above ferries four (4) boats, of not less than fifty (50) baskets burden each.

3. The rates of fares shall be as follows :

For each person, Rs. 0/0/3

This shall include such burden as one person can ordinarily carry.

For each pony, bullock or buffalo carried over, Rs. 0/8/0

For each pony or bullock ferried over by towing, " 0/4/0

For each buffalo ferried over by towing, " 0/6/0

For each goat, " 0/0/3

4. No boat shall be allowed to take over more than 20 persons at one time.

5. The renter of the ferry has no right of interference with any boat employed by its owner in taking himself or his property, or any other persons, across the river, provided such boat does not ply for hire within the limits of the ferries as above described.
6. The ferries will be rented out yearly, viz : from the 1st of May to the 30th April following.
7. All disputes on the subject of fares will be reported at once to the Police.
8. A copy of these Rules in Burmese will be kept in each boat.
9. Any infringement of these Rules on the part of the licence holder will subject him to the loss of his licence and to fine, at the discretion of the Magistrate.

By order of the Commissioner of Pegu and Gov. General's Agent.

(Sd.) HORACE A. BROWNE,
Magistrate of Rangoon.



PORT OF RANGOON.

Commanders of vessels bound for the Port of Rangoon, should endeavour to make the coast well to the southward about the China Buckeer river, as many ships have been lost in consequence of having been swept by the strong flood-tide on to the extensive and dangerous sands to the northward and eastward, and into the Sittang river, in which direction the spring flood sets with dangerous velocity. Pilots are usually cruizing well to the southward of the Light Vessel, which is stationed at the entrance of the Rangoon river, in lat. 16° 19' N., long. 96° 25' E.

DIRECTIONS FOR ENTERING RANGOON RIVER.

The entrance to the river is marked by two Beacons.

The western or Elephant Beacon, painted alternately red and white.

The eastern or Grove Beacon, upper half black, the lower white.

With these bearing to the northward steer up for the Light Vessel in lat. N. 16° 19', long. E. 96° 25'; at low water spring tides soft mud 3½ fathoms. Flood sets N. E. by N.—Ebb, S. W. by S. 3½ to 4 knots.

From the Light Vessel with a fair wind steer N. by E. ¼ E. about 5 miles for the outer Black Buoy, passing it to the westward a good cable length; from thence, steer north for the upper Black Buoy till the upper Red Buoy is in sight, bearing N. N. W.; pass to the eastward of this with the western Beacon bearing N. W. and steer in for Elephant Point, which bearing from W. S. W. to S. S. W. distant ½ a mile will give good anchorage.

N. B. Care must be taken not to bring the Black Buoy to the westward of N. ¼ E. or the Red Buoy to the eastward of north.

FROM ELEPHANT POINT TO RANGOON.

Steer along the right bank of the river about a cable's length from the shore until close to Bassein Creek, when cross over to the left bank, along which steer at a distance of 1½ cables' length from the shore, until Dagon Pagoda bears about N. W.; then steer mid channel between the Red and Black Buoy on the Hastings Shoal for the Flag Staff in the town, and anchor opposite the Dock Yard.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
RANGOON,
1st September, 1859.

Q

H. LEWIS,
Master Attendant.

RANGOON PORT RULES.

NOTIFICATION.

With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, it is hereby declared that the Port of Rangoon and the navigable river and channels leading to that port are subject to Act XXII of 1855.

The limits of the said port of Rangoon are as follows :

To the West. A line drawn south-west from the boundary pillar at Kemendine across the Rangoon River to the boundary pillar on the opposite bank at the entrance of the Panlang Creek.

To the South East. A line drawn east from King's Point on the Dallah side of the Rangoon River to the boundary pillar on the Syrian side.

To the North East. A line running north-west and south-east drawn from the boundary pillar on the Rangoon or west side of the Pegu River, to a boundary pillar on the Syrian or east side. So much of Puzoondoung creek as lies south of a line drawn from a pillar on the east above Kyeezeik village to a pillar opposite on the west bank of the creek.

The limits of the said port include to the north and south so much of the Rangoon River and of the shores thereof, and so much of the Puzoondoung creek and the shores thereof as are within fifty yards of high-water mark spring tides.

The limits of the navigable river and channels leading to the said port, made subject to the said Act, are as follows :—

To the North. The Port of Rangoon as above defined.

To the South. A line drawn east and west from the Light Ship.

All parts of the Rangoon River between the said limits and below high-water line at spring tides, are subject to the said Act.

PORT RULES.

I. No vessel, if above 200 tons, shall enter within the limits of the port of Rangeon, or move from one place to another within the port, between sunset and sunrise, without the special permission of the Master Attendant.

II. The Commanders of all vessels arriving at the port of Rangoon are desired to enter correctly in the columns of the Report Book of the Master Attendant, as soon as presented to them, the information therein required regarding their vessels. They will also report in writing to the Master Attendant twenty-four hours before their departure, the particulars noted in the forms appended hereto.

III. All Commanders of vessels arriving at Rangoon shall anchor in such a position as the Master Attendant or his assistant

shall direct. All vessels above 100 tons burthen shall moor with two bower anchors and 30 fathoms of cable each way, and shall not move from their position without a pilot, except with the express permission of the same authority.

IV. All Commanders of vessels shall have their jib and driver booms rigged in when required by the Master Attendant, and shall strike their yard and masts if required so to do by or by order of the same officer.

V. Every ship or vessel within the port of Rangoon shall have removed any anchor or spar or other substance projecting from her side, when so required by the Master Attendant or other officer of the port.

VI. The Commanders of all vessels entering the port of Rangoon with ballast on board, shall, without delay, send to the Master Attendant a report in writing stating the description of ballast on board, the quantity in tons, and the port of shipment. Application must be made by the Commander to the Master Attendant for permission to tranship or land ballast, and no ballast shall be transhipped or landed except under the sanction of the Master Attendant, and only at such stations as he shall direct.

VII. A free channel of 240 yards is to be kept for ships moving up or down the river within the port, and also free passages to piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks and moorings, and all vessels shall be bound to move when required to clear such channels or passages.

VIII. All vessels within the port of Rangoon shall be moored or warped from place to place as required by the Master Attendant, or other officer of the port, and no vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel in mooring, without being required to do so by the Pilot or officer in charge of the vessel mooring.

IX. No vessels within the limits of the port of Rangoon shall boil any pitch or dammer on board, or shall draw off spirits by candle or other artificial lights.

X. All vessels within the limits of the channel leading to the port of Rangoon shall, when at anchor, between sunset and sunrise, have a good light hoisted at the starboard fore-yard-arm; and all vessels under weigh at night shall show a good light at the fore-royal or upper fore-mast-head, and when under way in tow of a steamer, shall, in addition to the mast-head light, show a good light at each foreyard-arm, the steamer showing the usual light prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations.

XI. No vessels shall use any of the Government chain moorings, whether fixed or swinging, without permission of the Master Attendant.

XII. All vessels occupying Government moorings, fixed or swinging, shall be liable to pay for the same according to the following scale and no more.

From 1st Nov. to 30th May, being 7 months.

From 1st June to 31st Oct., being 5 months.

FOR FIXED MOORINGS.

	Per diem Rs.	Per diem Rs.
All vessels up to 199 tons,....	1 3
do. from 200 to 299 "	2 4
do. from 300 to 399 "	3 5
do. from 400 to 499 "	4 6
do. from 500 to 599 "	5 7
do. from 600 to 999 "	6 8
do. from 1000 and upwards,	8 10
Swinging moorings,	3 4

XIII. The rate fixed for wharfage payable by all vessels at Government wharves is at annas eight (8) per ton, according to the registered tonnage, and one day for each fifty (50) tons is allowed for vessels to load or discharge their cargoes. Vessels remaining alongside Government wharves beyond the time allowed according to the tonnage, will be subject to an additional charge of annas four (4) per ton for each day.

The provisions of Section XII, XXXVII, and XL, of the said Act No. XXII of 1855, are hereby specially extended to the Port of Rangoon.

(Sd.) A. P. PHAYRE,
Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Gov'r General.
True copy.

H. LEWIS,
Master Attendant.

RANGOON,
Master Attendant's Office, }
The 4th April 1859.

Particulars required to be reported by Commanders of Vessels, previous to their departure as per Rule II.

Intended date of departure.	Names of Vessel.	Rig of vessel.	Tonnage.	Under what flag.	Name of Commander.	Where bound.	Names of Passengers.	Remarks.

True copy.

H. LEWIS,
Master Attendant.

(Sd.)

A. P. PHAYRE,
Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Gov'r General.

RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT, DUTIES, REMUNERATION, &c. OF PILOTS FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

Licenses how issued. I. Licenses will be issued under the authority of the Commissioner of Pegu, to all competent persons, authorizing them to follow the calling of Pilot at the Port of Rangoon.

Qualifications for a License. II. The qualifications for a License are:—A knowledge of general Seamanship, the capability of giving intelligible orders in the English language to work a ship, and a competent acquaintance with the Rangoon River and the Channels leading thereto.

Candidates how to apply III. Candidates for the Office of Pilot will forward applications to the Master Attendant, who will submit the same to the Commissioner through the Superintendent of Irrawaddy Flotilla.

Committees how nominated. IV. The Superintendent of Irrawaddy Flotilla, under the order of the Commissioner, will nominate a committee to examine candidates, of which committee the Master Attendant shall be President. The members to be two competent gentlemen, who will be chosen by the Superintendent Irrawaddy Flotilla from such as may be willing to give their services for the purpose.

Certificate qualification to be granted. V. On a candidate being reported qualified by a committee, he will be eligible for employment and will receive a License, numbered, under the signature of the Master Attendant, in the form hereunto (A or B) annexed. No Pilot will be permitted to resume his duties after six months continued absence until he has been re-examined.

Ships where to be boarded. VI. The ordinary place for a Pilot to board or leave a ship outside will be half a mile beyond the Light Vessel, and on bringing in a ship and anchoring her in such part of the Port as the Master Attendant may direct, or below the Hastings Shoal, should the Commander wish to remain there, he will have completed his duty.

Pilot bringing in a Vessel entitled to outward pilotage if available. VII. Any Licensed Pilot that brings a vessel from Sea to within the limits of the Port is entitled to have the pilotage of such vessel outward, if he is available 12 hours previous to her intended departure. This privilege will not be accorded to any Pilot who does not possess, have a share in, or otherwise have at his disposal a vessel of a burden not less than forty-five tons, the said vessel to be ordinarily on his Pilot Station, and to be in the opinion of the Master Attendant seaworthy for the S. W. Monsoon.

Pilot to produce License when required. VIII. Every Pilot is required to produce his License to the Master of any Vessel requiring a Pilot, and is to hoist his pilot flag (provided by himself) at some conspicuous place while in charge.

Pilot flag. The pilot flag to be four feet square, red and white horizontal for Europeans, and vertical for Natives. The number of the License to be shown on the flag in figures in blue of 2 feet in length.

IX. The rate of pilotage for vessels entering is as follows, Rate of Pilot-modified according to the situation where the vessel is boarded, age. and by her being aided by Steam, as herein set forth. Vessels being towed by Steamers will pay three fourths of the Rate of pilotage. Steamers will pay half the Rate.

IRRAWADDY PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

Intermediate or broken Pilotage.

Draught of water,	Full pilotage.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Below and up to 9 feet,				
9 feet	30	7	8	0
" 10 "	36	9	0	0
10 "	43	10	12	0
11 "	51	12	12	0
12 "	60	15	0	0
13 "	75	18	12	0
14 "	90	22	8	0
15 "	105	26	4	0
16 "	120	30	0	0
17 "	140	35	0	0
18 "	160	40	0	0
19 "	180	45	0	0
20 "	205	51	4	0
21 "	230	57	8	0
22 "	260	65	0	0
23 "	300	75	0	0

Outward Pilotage.

Draught of water.	Full pilotage.	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
Below and up to 9 feet,				
9 feet	30	7	8	0
" 10 "	36	9	0	0
10 "	43	10	12	0
11 "	51	12	12	0
12 "	60	15	0	0
13 "	75	18	12	0
14 "	90	22	8	0
15 "	105	26	4	0
16 "	120	30	0	0
17 "	175	43	12	0
18 "	200	50	0	0
19 "	225	56	4	0
20 "	256-4	64	1	0
21 "	287-8	71	14	0
22 "	325	81	4	0
23 "	375	93	12	0

SCALE FOR HARBOUR PILOTAGE.

To mooring and unmooring within the limits of the Port,	Rs. 16
To placing on or taking off the Hard,.....	" 16
To mooring and unmooring under fores,	" 32
To Pilotage into and out of the Puzoondoung Creek, including mooring and unmooring,	" 32

Pilot to obey all orders of Master Attendant and report arrival. X. Pilots in bringing ships into port are to pay the strictest attention to the directions of the Master Attendant as to the places where they are to moor, and all Pilots shall report their arrival on all occasions at the office of the Master Attendant within 12 hours after their arrival; and shall also report their departure to proceed to the outer station, where they are to report themselves to the officer in charge of the Light Vessel either by signal or in person.

Penalty for demanding a higher rate than is sanctioned. XI. Any Pilot who may demand or receive a higher rate of pilotage than he is entitled to under these Rules, will be liable to be deprived of his License.

Pilot leaving a ship before his duty is performed. XII. A Pilot leaving a ship from any cause, except a default on the part of the ship, before she has been taken to sea or anchored in the River according to the wish of the Commander, will not be entitled to any portion of pilotage.

Pilot not to take charge of a ship without orders of the Master Attendant. XIII. No Pilot is to take charge of a ship, or move her within the port of Rangoon after she has once been moored, without the order of the Master Attendant, which order is not transferable to another Pilot without the sanction of the Master Attendant.— Any detention which may occur in effecting the duty is to be reported to the Master Attendant. And also on completion of the duty, if the vessel is moored within the limits of the Port.

Penalty for leaving a ship without due cause. XIV. Any Pilot leaving a ship under his Pilot charge, or the outer station without due cause, unless under a medical certificate, or with the permission of the Master Attendant, will be liable to be suspended.

Pilots to proceed to outer station when ordered. XV. Pilots will proceed to the outer Pilot station when ordered by the Master Attendant, and any Pilot becoming sick or unfit for duty is to immediately forward a medical certificate to the Master Attendant.

Licenses to be delivered up when suspended. XVI. In cases when Pilots are suspended from duty, their licenses are to be delivered up to the Master Attendant for the term of their suspension.

Optional with Commander to take a Pilot. XVII. It being optional with the Commander of a vessel to take a Pilot or not, no vessel need be boarded unless the signal for Pilot be hoisted. This applies to a vessel at sea only.

Pilot to report on grounding a Vessel. XVIII. Pilots who may ground vessels are to report the occurrence to the Master Attendant in writing with as little delay as possible, specifying the place and time, state of the weather, direction and force of the wind, time of tide, period on shore, extent of damage, and every particular. This report is to be certified by the Master of the vessel.

XIX. When anchors or cables are lost, the Pilot in charge will report the occurrence in writing, specifying the time and place, particulars of size, and quantity of chain, size of anchor, if buoyed, and nearest bearings. Pilot to report when anchors or cables are lost.

XX. Any Pilot holding a license who observes any alteration in the position of the Sands or Channels, or if any buoys or beacons are driven out of position or injured, shall as soon as practicable report the same in writing to the Master Attendant. Pilots to report alteration of Sands, Channels, &c.

XXI. The Pilots are to pay the strictest attention to the orders of the Master Attendant, and for any proved misconduct on board of a vessel while under pilotage charge, or for any infringement of or disobedience to the foregoing Rules, a Pilot may be deprived of his license under the order of the Commissioner. Penalty for disobedience of orders.

XXII. The pilotage is divided into fourths for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz. from Sea to places short of Rangoon, and from and to intermediate places, and also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance. Division of pilotage.

The following shew the number of fourths chargeable between the several Stations:

From Sea, Southward of the Light Vessel, to a line East of the Elephant Point,.....	1-4th
From Sea to Bassein Creek,.....	2-4th
From Sea to Chokey Point,.....	3-4th
Rangoon,.....	full Pilotage.

Outward proportion from Rangoon to Sea.

To Chokey Point,.....	1-4th
To Bassein Creek,.....	2-4th
To Elephant Point,.....	3-4th
South of the Light Ship,.....	full Pilotage.

XXIII. A table shewing the names of Licensed Pilots in the Rangoon River, with their respective draughts and numbers, is to be exhibited in the office of the Master Attendant for the information of the public. Table of Pilots to be kept.

FORMS OF LICENSE.

No. A.

This is to Certify that having been examined by a Committee appointed under Rule IV of the Pilot Rules for the Port of Rangoon, and having been pronounced qualified for the office, is hereby licensed as a Pilot under these Rules from this date.

No. B.

This is to Certify that having been examined by a Committee appointed under Rule IV of the Pilot Rules for the Port of Rangoon, and having been pronounced qua-

R

lified to pilot vessels of feet draught, is hereby licensed as a probationary Pilot under these Rules from this date.

PILOT'S DEMURRAGE RULES.

I. Commanders of vessels requiring a Pilot are to give written notice at the Master Attendant's office, specifying the day and date on which he will be required, two days previous to clearing out.

II. If after a Pilot has been appointed, the vessel shall not move on the day and date specified, the Pilot having been in attendance, he shall be entitled to sixteen (16) rs., as if the duty had been performed, provided the detention shall not have arisen from desertion of seamen, wind and weather, or tide, which could not have been foreseen.

III. On any case of detention occurring within the limits of the Port, the Commander will make a written statement of the reason and deliver it to the Pilot for transmission to the Master Attendant, stating whether he requires the Pilot's attendance the following day or not.

IV. Any Pilot being detained on board a vessel out-of the limits of the Port by the desertion or misconduct of the seamen, or from any unforeseen casualty over which the Commander could have no control, the Pilot shall be bound to remain with the vessel without any extra remuneration for the space of 24 hours, after which, should the detention continue, the Commander of the vessel will pay sixteen (16) rupees for every day of his detention, failing which, the Pilot may leave after the 24 hours have expired, provided the detention has not been caused by the prevailing winds, weather or tides ; for delays, owing to which, no claim shall be admitted.

V. The Commander of a vessel on arrival within the limits of the Port, may detain the Pilot for 24 hours while waiting for orders, &c. but he must pay the said Pilot rupees sixteen (16) for the detention, in addition to the pilotage.

RATES OF STEAM HIRE PER DAY.

From 90 horse power to 120	Co's Rs. 300
From 60 horse power to 90,.....	" 200
With additional charge of	
For back Steam,.....	" 100

SIGNALS.

No. 1.—Distinguishing Pendant White with

Red Ball,..... River Steamer.

No. 2.—Blue with White Ball,..... Sea Steamer.

No. 2.—Blue with White Ball and Telegraph } Mail Steamer from
or Red, White and Blue Flag,... } Calcutta.

No. 2.—Distinguishing Pendant Blue with White Ball and Rendezvous, or Blue & White Chequered Flag,	Mail Steamer from Maulmain.
No. 3.—Distinguishing Pendant Red with White Ball,	Sea Steamer from Madras.
Ball on Yard Arm,	Ship.
Cylinder on Arm,.....	Barque.
Cone on Arm,.....	Brig.
Cross on Arm,	Schr. or Junk.

Signals denoting arrival of steamers will be hoisted on the Western Yard Arm.

By order of the Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Governor General.

G. S. DARBY,

Offg. Master Attendant.

RANGOON,
Master Attendant's Office,
The 9th November 1858.

POLICE ACT.

It is HEREBY NOTIFIED by order of the Commissioner of Pegu and Governor General's Agent, that the following Sections of Act XIII of 1856 of the Legislative Council of India, will be enforced in the town of Rangoon on and after the 1st November 1856.

SECTION LIII. Whoever being the keeper of any such house or place of public resort and entertainment, in the town of Rangoon, knowingly permits drunkenness or other disorderly behaviour in such house or place, or knowingly suffers any gaming whatsoever therein, or who knowingly permits prostitutes, or persons of notoriously bad character to meet or remain therein, or who wilfully harbours or conceals any soldier, seaman, or apprentice, knowing or having reason to believe, such soldier, seaman or apprentice, to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and shall also be liable to forfeit his license.

Disorderly conduct in houses of public entertainment.

LIV. Whoever in any place within the said town, wilfully harbours or conceals any seaman or apprentice, belonging to a merchant vessel, knowing or having reason to believe, such seaman or apprentice to be a deserter, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Penalty for harbouring and concealing deserters from merchant vessels.

LVI. Whoever, being the owner or occupier, or having the use of any house, room, or place, opens, keeps, or uses the same for the purpose of gaming being carried on therein, and whoever, being the owner or occupier of any house or room, knowingly and wilfully permits the same to be opened, kept or used by any other person for the purpose aforesaid, and whoever has the care or management of, or in any manner assists in conducting, the business

Penalty for owning or keeping or being employed in a gaming house &c.

of any house, room, or place opened, kept or used for the purpose aforesaid ; and whoever advances or furnishes money for the purpose of gaming with persons frequenting such house, room, or place—shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding three months.

Penalty for being found playing or gaming in a gaming house. LVII. Whoever is found in such house, room or place, playing or gaming with cards, dice, counters, money, or other instruments of gaming, or is found there present for the purpose of gaming, whether playing for any money, stake, wages or otherwise, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month ; and any person found in any common gaming house during any gaming or playing therein, shall be presumed, until the contrary be proved, to have been there for the purpose of gaming.

Magistrate may grant warrant to enter a gaming house for search and seizure. LVIII. If the Magistrate upon information on oath, and after grant warrant to such enquiry as he may think necessary, has reason to believe that any house, room, or place, is used as a common gaming house, he may by his warrant, give authority to any inspector or super-

or officer of Police to enter with such assistance as may be found necessary, by night or day, and by force if necessary, any such house, room, or other place, and to take into custody all persons whom he finds therein whether or not then actually gaming, and to seize all instruments of gaming, and all monies and securities for money, and articles of value, reasonably suspected to have been used or intended to be used for the purpose of gaming, which are found therein, and to search all parts of the house, room, or place which he shall have so entered when he has reason to believe that any instruments of gaming are concealed therein, and also the persons of those whom he so takes into custody, and to seize and take possession of all instruments of gaming found upon such search.

The finding of cards and other instruments of gaming in certain houses to be evidence that such houses are gaming houses. LIX. When any cards, dice, gaming table, or cloth, board, or other instruments of gaming are found in any house, room or place, of which information has been given on oath to the Magistrate that it is suspected of being used as a common gaming-house, such houses are or about the person of any of those who are found therein, it shall be evidence until the contrary is made to appear, that such house, room or place is used as a common gaming-house, and that the persons found therein were there present for the purpose of gaming, although no play was actually seen by the Police officer, or any of his assistants.

On conviction for keeping a gaming house, instruments of gaming to be destroyed. LX. On conviction of any person for keeping any such common gaming-house, or being present therein for the purpose of gaming, all the instruments of gaming found therein shall be destroyed by order of the Magistrate, who may also order all or any of the securities for money and other articles seized, not being instruments of gaming, to be sold and converted into money, and the proceeds

thereof, with all monies seized therein, to be forfeited, or, in his discretion, may order any part thereof to be returned to the persons appearing to have been severally thereunto entitled.

LXI. It shall not be necessary in order to convict any person of keeping a gaming-house, or of being concerned in the management of any common gaming-house, to prove that any person at any game was found playing for any money, wager or stake. Proof of playing for stakes unnecessary.

LXII. Any person who shall have been concerned in gaming contrary to this Act, and who shall be examined as a witness before the Magistrate, on the trial of any person for a breach of any of the provisions of this Act relating to gaming, and who upon such examination shall make true and faithful discovery to the best of his knowledge of all things as to which he shall be examined, and who shall thereupon receive from the Magistrate a certificate in writing to that effect, shall be freed from all prosecutions under this Act for any thing done before that time in respect of such gaming. Witnesses indemnified.

LXIII. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Act contained shall be held to apply to any game of mere skill played at licensed hotels, taverns or eating houses, or places of public resort.

LXIV. Whoever, by any fraud or unlawful device, or ill-practice in playing at or with cards, dice, or other game, or in bearing a part in the stakes, wagers or adventures, or in betting on the games. Penalty for cheating at sides or hands of them that do play, or in wagering on the event of any game, sport, pastime, or exercise, wins from any other person for himself or any other or others, any sum of money or valuable thing, shall be deemed guilty of obtaining such money or valuable thing from such other person by a false pretence, with intent to cheat or defraud such person of the same, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable to punishment accordingly.

LXV. The Magistrate may direct any portion, not exceeding one fourth, of any fine which shall be levied under sections LXI and LVII of this Act, or any part of the monies or proceeds of articles seized and ordered to be forfeited under Section LX, to be paid to an informer. Portion of fine money be paid to informer.

LXVI. A Police officer may apprehend without warrant any person found gaming with cards, dice, counters, money or other instruments of gaming in any public street, place, or thoroughfare, or publicly fighting cocks, or present as a spectator of such cock fighting; and such person shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month, and such instruments of gaming and money shall be forfeited. Gambling in the Streets.

LXXV. Whoever, dealing in any articles by retail, has, in or about his shop or premises, or otherwise in his possession, without lawful or satisfactory excuse, any false instrument for weighing, or any false weight, or false measure of length or capacity, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding one month; Penalty for using false weights and measures.

and every such false instrument, weight or measure, shall be forfeited and destroyed. Weights and measures shall be held to be false when they do not agree with standards to be kept in the office of the Magistrate.

LXXVII. The Magistrate from time to time, as occasion may require, may subject to the orders of the Local Government, and make rules for the conduct of all assemblies and processions in the public roads, streets, or thoroughfares, prescribing the route by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass ; and for keeping order in the public roads, streets, thoroughfares, ghauts, and landing-places, and all other places of public resort, and preventing obstructions thereof on the occasion of such assemblies and processions ; and in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship ; and in any case when the roads, streets or thoroughfares, ghauts or landing-places, may be thronged, or may be liable to be obstructed ; and may give licenses for the use of music in the streets on the occasion of native festivals and ceremonies ; and every person opposing or not obeying the orders so issued by the Magistrate, or violating the conditions of such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees.

Licenses for use of music in streets.

Passenger boats to be registered. **LXXVIII.** No boat shall ply for passengers in the Port of Rangoon, unless duly registered at the Police office.

The following particulars shall be entered in the register.

First.—Number of boat.

Second.—Name and residence of the owner, and of the manjee.

Third.—Number of the crew.

Fourth.—Number of persons the boat is permitted to carry.

The registration shall be in force for one year ; and every change of the owner or manjee within that time shall be therein noted. A fee of one rupee shall be paid on registration.

Name of owner number, &c. to be painted. The owner of every such registered boat shall cause to be painted on a conspicuous part of it, in the English and vernacular languages, the registered number thereof, the number of the crew, and the number of passengers permitted to be carried.

Penalty. The owner of a boat plying for passengers without being duly registered, or carrying more passengers, or with a less crew than is stated in the Register, or not having the prescribed particulars painted on it, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

Magistrate may refuse to register unsafe boats or cancel the registration if registered, may him to be in an unsafe state. **LXXIX.** The Magistrate may refuse to register any boat, or cancel the registration thereof whenever it may appear to him to be in an unsafe state.

Penalty for neglecting or delaying to report accident to a registered boat attended with loss of life. **LXXX.** Whenever any accident shall occur to a registered boat, attended with loss of the life of any one of the crew or passengers, the manjee, or if the manjee be not forthcoming the owner of the boat shall report the circumstances at the Police Office ; and if the manjee or the owner, as the case may be, without lawful excuse neglect or delay to make such report, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

LXXXII. Whoever is found drunk and incapable of taking care of himself, or is guilty of any riotous or indecent behaviour in any street or thoroughfare or in a place of public amusement or resort ; and whoever is guilty of any violent or indecent behaviour in a Police Office, Station, or Section House, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding fourteen days.

Penalty for
drunkenness, or
riotous or inde-
cent behaviour in
public.

LXXXIII. Whoever destroys, injures or disturbs any lamp-post, lamp-bracket or lamp, or extinguishes any light therein, or abstracts or takes away any oil or other matter or thing therefrom, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty rupees, or, in default thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding fourteen days ; and if the lamp-post or bracket, or lamp, belong to the Municipal Commissioner, the fine, if realized, shall be paid to the municipal fund.

Penalty for des-
troying, &c. lamp
posts &c

LXXXIV. Whoever wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or commits a nuisance by easing himself in or by the side of, or near to, any public street or thoroughfare, or any other place, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, or in default thereof to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for fourteen days.

Penalty for Com-
mitting a nu-
isance in streets.

LXXXV. Whoever, in any public road, street, thoroughfare, or place, begs or applies for alms, or exposes or exhibits any sores, wounds, bodily ailments, or deformity, with the object of exciting charity, or of obtaining alms, or whoever seeks for or obtains alms by means of any false statement or pretences, shall be liable to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month.

Beggars.

LXXXVI. Any Police officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person committing in his view any offence against this Act.

Police Officer
may arrest with-
out warrant in
view of offence.

LXXXVII. Any Police officer may take into custody, without warrant, any person who is charged with committing an aggravated assault, in every case in which he shall have good reason to believe that such assault has been committed, although not in his view ; and that by reason of the recent commission of the offence, a warrant could not have been obtained for the apprehension of the offender.

Police Officer
may take into
custody without
warrant, persons
charged with ag-
gravated assault
recently commit-
ted.

LXXXVIII. Whoever commits an offence on or with respect to the person or property of another, or, in committing an offence under this Act, injures or damages the person or property of another, may, if his name and address be unknown, be apprehended by the person injured, or by any person who may be using the property to which the injury may be done, or by the servant of either of such persons, or any person authorized by or acting in aid of him, and may be detained until he give his name and address and satisfy such person that the name and address so given are correct, or until he can be delivered into the custody of a Police officer.

Apprehension
of offenders by
private individ-
uals.

Penalty for assaulting or forcibly resisting a person who apprehends under aid. LXXXIX. If any person lawfully apprehended under the last preceding Section shall assault or forcibly resist the person by any person who apprehends under aid, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 200 rupees.

CXV. It shall be lawful for all persons and it is hereby de-

Stray animals to be impounded and sold unless redeemed within ten days. clared to be the special duty of all Police officers, to seize all cattle or other animals found straying upon the roads, streets, or thoroughfares, or trespassing on any of the grounds or property

of the inhabitants, and to confine such animals in any public ground, which shall for such purpose be, from time to time, appointed by the Magistrate; and if such animals shall not be respectively redeemed by the owners of the same within ten days after being so impounded, by paying to the person to be appointed by the Magistrate to have charge of such pound, the fee of eight annas for every goat, sheep or hog, and one rupee for every other animal, together with the expenses of feeding the same while impounded, according to a daily rate to be settled by the Magistrate, such animal so impounded shall be publicly sold and the produce of such sale, after paying the said fee, and also the expenses of feeding, shall be paid to the owners of such animal, or, in default of their claiming such produce for the space of fifteen days after such sale, shall be retained by the Magistrate, and credited to the Police Superanuation Fund.

Stray dogs to be killed at certain appointed periods. CXVI. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, by order in writing to be affixed at the principal Police Stations, and also to be published in some public newspaper, to appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed.

RANGOON POLICE COURT, }
25th October 1856. }

D. T. MORTON,
Magistrate of Rangoon.

It is hereby notified by order of the Commissioner of Pegu and Governor General's Agent, that the following Sections of Act XLVIII of 1850 will be enforced in the town of Rangoon on and after the 1st June 1861.

(Sd.) HORACE A. BROWNE,
Magistrate Town of Rangoon.

RANGOON,
Police Court, the 8th May 1861. }

Police Officers taking bribes. Sec. II. Whoever, being a member of the Police force, or being employed in any Police office, asks for or takes any bribe or unauthorized reward, may be dismissed by order of the Commissioner, and upon conviction before a Magistrate, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months.

Sec. VII. Whoever assaults, or resists, or aids, or incites any person to assault or resist any Police officer in the execution of his duty, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding six months ; and if the offender shall, at the time of committing the offence, be undergoing a former sentence of imprisonment, the imprisonment awarded under this Section shall commence and take effect from and after the expiration of such former sentence.

Sec. X. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or any legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain himself, it shall be lawful for a Magistrate, upon due proof thereof, to order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his wife or such child as aforesaid, at such rate, not exceeding fifty rupees in the whole, as to the Magistrate shall seem reasonable ; and if such person shall wilfully neglect to comply with the said order, the Magistrate may, by warrant, direct the amount due to be levied in the manner hereinafter provided for levying fines ; or may order him to be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for any term not exceeding one month. Provided always that any such person shall be at liberty to apply to the Magistrate from time to time for a reduction of such monthly allowance, on proof of an alteration in the circumstances of himself, his wife, or child, justifying such reduction.—Provided also that if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife shall refuse to live with him, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife, and he may make the order aforesaid, notwithstanding such offer aforesaid, if he shall be satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

Sec. XIV. On proof to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, that a house is used as a common brothel, or lodging house for prostitutes, or disorderly persons of any description, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants of the vicinity, the Magistrate may summon the owner or tenant of the house to answer the complaint, and on being satisfied that the house is so used, and is therefore a source of annoyance and offence to the neighbors, may order the owner or tenant to discontinue such use of it, and if he shall fail to comply with such order within five days, may impose upon him a fine to the extent of twenty-five rupees for every day thereafter that the house shall be so used.

Sec. XVIII. Any inspector or superior officer of Police, may enter any shop or premises for the purpose of inspecting the weights and measures and instruments for weighing kept or used therein, and may seize any weight, measure, or instrument for weighing which he may have reason to believe is false.

Sec. XIX. Whoever in any public street, road, thoroughfare, or place of public resort within the town of Rangoon, commits a

Assaulting Police Men in execution of duty.

Magistrate may make order of maintenance for wives and children.

Previous.

Brothels.

Powers of Inspectors &c. to enter Shops to seize false weights & measures.

~~Fences in public~~ny of the following offences, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees.
~~Streets &c.~~

~~Furious or negligent driving or riding.~~ 1. Whoever drives or rides any animal, or drives any vehicle, in a manner so rash or negligent as to indicate a want of due regard for the safety of others.

~~Driving &c. Elephant or Camel &c.~~ 2. Whoever drives, rides, or leads any elephant or camel without permission from the Commissioner of Police.

~~Driving vehicle without a sufficient light.~~ 3. Whoever drives any vehicle, of any description, at any time between three quarters of an hour after sunset and one hour before sunrise without a sufficient light, except when in the opinion of the Magistrate there may be sufficient moon-light to render such light unnecessary.

~~Driving vehicle otherwise than on left side of the cart, or other vehicle,~~ 4. Whoever without reasonable cause shall drive a carriage, or other vehicle, otherwise than on the left or near side of road.

~~Exposing for show, hire, or sale, show horses, cleaning or re-pairing, or training horses in places not allowed by the Commission.~~ 5. Whoever exposes for show, hire, or sale, any horse or other animal, or any carriage ; or cleans or dresses any horse or other animal, or repairs any part of any cart or carriage, except in cases of accident, where repair on the spot is necessary ; or trains or breaks any horse, except in such place and at such time as may be allowed by the Commissioner.

~~Letting loose horses and ferocious dogs &c.~~ 6. Whoever negligently lets loose any horse, or suffers to beat large any ferocious dog without a muzzle, or sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry, or put in fear any person, horse, or other animal.

~~Negligence in driving cattle.~~ 7. Whoever, by negligence or ill usage in driving cattle, causes any mischief to be done by such cattle, or in any wise misbehaves himself in the driving, management, or care of such cattle, so as to cause mischief or obstruction.

~~Leaving Cart &c. without control.~~ 8. Whoever, being in charge of a cart, carriage, or horse, leaves it at such a distance as not to have it under due control.

~~Obstructing road or thoroughfare by Carriage &c.~~ 9. Whoever causes any cart or truck, with or without horses or cattle, to remain or stand longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading, except at places lawfully appointed for the purpose ; or leaves any cart, carriage or truck, or fastens any horse or other animal so as to cause any obstruction in any thoroughfare.

~~Obstructing foot way.~~ 10. Whoever leads or rides any horse or other animal, or draws or drives any cart, carriage or truck upon any foot-way, or fastens any horse or other animal so that it can stand across or upon any foot-way.

~~Obstructing thoroughfare by boxes, bales of whatsoever goods &c.~~ 11. Whosoever leaves any box, bale of goods, or any other thing whatsoever so as to cause obstruction in any thoroughfare.

~~Exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction.~~ 12. Whoever sets out, or exposes for sale in or upon any stall, booth, show-board, cask or basket, or otherwise, any meat, fish, vegetables, fruit, groceries, or any other thing whatsoever, so as to cause obstruction in any thoroughfare.

13. Whoever beats a drum, or tom-tom, or blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other metal instrument or utensil, except at such times and places as shall be from time to time allowed by the Commissioner of Police.

14. Whoever sets fire to, or burns any straw or other matter, or lights any bon-fire, or wantonly discharges any fire-arm or air-guns, or lets off or throws any fire work, or sends up any fire-baloon, in or near any public street, road or thoroughfare.

15. Whoever, without the consent of the Commissioner of Police, puts up any post or other thing on the side of any public street, for the purpose of affixing thereon lamp; to illuminate the street.

16. Whoever, without the consent of the owner or occupier, affixes any bill or notice, or any paper against or upon any building, wall, or fence, or writes upon, defaces, or marks any such building, wall or fence, with chalk, or paint, or in any way whatsoever.

17. Whoever bathes or washes himself in any public street, or in, upon, or by the side of any public tank, reservoir or aqueduct, not being a place set apart for such purpose.

18. Whoever obstructs or inconveniences a person bathing at any place set apart as a bathing place, by wilful intrusion, or by using such place as a landing place, or by anchoring, or otherwise fastening or keeping boats, or by washing horses, cattle, or dogs, at or near such place, or in any other way.

19. Whoever uses any indecent, threatening, abusive, or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, or posts up, or affixes, or exhibits any indecent, threatening, abusive, or insulting printed, lithographed, or written paper or drawing, with the intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace may be occasioned.

Sec. XXI. Whoever cruelly beats, ill treats, abuses, or tortures, or causes or procures to be cruelly beaten, ill treated, abused, or maimed, tortured any animal, shall, for every such offence, be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, and in default thereof, to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a period not exceeding three months.

—0—

RULES FOR HACK CARRIAGES, *In the Town and Suburbs of Rangoon.*

Rule 1. No hack carriages shall be allowed to ply for hire without a license.

Rule 2. Owners of hack carriages shall take out a yearly license from the Police office for such carriage, the number of which

shall be entered in the license. A fee of one rupee is payable on each license. All licenses will terminate on 31st December, whatever the period of the year in which they may have been granted. An owner of a hack carriage is bound to produce his license when required by the Magistrate, Assistant Magistrate, or Inspectors.

Rule 3. Change of ownership, and mortgages, or temporary transfers of carriages, shall be registered at the Police office, as shall also a change of stall or stand, at which the carriage is to be hired.

Rule 4. Every licensed carriage shall have its number, in English and Burmese numerals of not less than two inches in length, painted on the pannels.

Rule 5. The Magistrate will select convenient places in the town, where a fixed number of hack carriages may remain for hire in the public street.

Rule 6. Every hack carriage shall be kept in a clean and serviceable condition, and be provided with proper cushions, two lamps, and strong reliable harness for the horse or pony.

Rule 7. Every carriage shall be provided with an able bodied driver not under fifteen years of age, who is either to run at the pony's head or to sit on a box raised sufficiently high to enable him to see over the top of the carriage. No driver is allowed to sit on the shafts or inside.

Rule 8. Every driver of a hack carriage shall be provided with a license, the fee of which is one rupee per annum. The license is not transferable. A register of drivers will be kept in the Police office. Each driver will wear a brass plate on his left arm, with his number in the register engraved thereon in English and Burmese numerals. Every driver must show his number when required by a passenger.

Rule 9. All hack carriages to observe the rules of the road, and on meeting any vehicle to pass by keeping to the left. When overtaking a vehicle they must pass keeping to the right.

Rule 10. Hack carriages when in use to have two lamps lighted between three quarters of an hour after sunset, and one hour before sunrise.

Rule 11. All hack carriages are bound to ply when required, day or night, on either the distance or the time, fare being tendered. The licensed owner is responsible for the fulfilment of this rule.

Rule 12. In cases, however, when proved before the Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate that the occasion was emergent and not admitting of delay, the refusal to hire, although unaccompanied by the tender of the fare, shall render the owner amenable to the penalties herein provided.

Rule 13. Owners and drivers are bound to deliver to the Police any article found or left in hack carriages: On proof of appropriation of any article left in a public conveyance, the offender

will be liable to punishment as a thief, and if a driver, his license (on conviction) will be cancelled.

Rule 14. The amount of fare payable for the hire of hack carriages is as follows :

DAY WORK.

For any time a carriage is detained not exceeding one hour,	6 annas.
For each hour, or portion of an hour, or for any distance a carriage is driven not exceeding one mile, for each mile or portion of a mile,	3 annas.
The above shall be the rates for a carriage engaged between 6 A. M. and 9 P. M.	

NIGHT WORK.

For any time a carriage is detained not exceeding one hour, for each hour,.....	8 annas.
Or for any distance a carriage is driven not exceeding one mile, for each mile or portion of a mile,	4 annas.
The above shall be the rate for a carriage engaged between the hours of 9 P. M. and 6 A. M.	

N. B. Rule. An agreement to be made at the time of engagement as to which mode of payment is to be adopted. Should no agreement be made, the time rates will be enforced. These rates include the fare for the whole number of passengers which a carriage is licensed to carry.

Rule 15. Wilful dilatory driving will be punishable on proof before a Magistrate, as a breach of rules.

Rule 16. A board to be suspended in a conspicuous place in front of every hack carriage stand, having painted thereupon a table of fares as detailed in Rule 14th in English and Burmese ; and every driver shall be provided with a copy of these Rules by the proprietor of the carriage, and the driver shall produce the same on demand of any passengers. Copies of these rules to be obtained on application to the head clerk of the Police office at 8 annas per copy.

Rule 17. All cases arising out of disputed fares are to be decided by the Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate, and it shall be lawful in cases of dispute, either for the party hiring or the driver of the conveyance, to proceed at once to the Police Court for settlement of such disputes ; the Magistrate's or Assistant Magistrate's orders in such cases to be final.

Rule 18. All carriages to be licensed to carry four passengers inside, and one out ; luggage of any kind exceeding 30 lbs. in weight to be charged half fare extra.

Rule 19. The breach of any provision of these Rules by an owner or driver will render him liable to a fine not exceeding ten rupees, or ten day's imprisonment, for a first offence ; and not exceeding twenty rupees, or twenty day's imprisonment, for a second and every subsequent offence.

Rule 20. Should a license be lost, immediately information should be given by the owner to the Magistrate, who will grant a copy of the original.

Rule 21. The fare due for hack carriage hire is payable in coin only. Nothing in the above rules shall prevent private arrangements or contracts being entered into for the hiring hack carriages by the month, the day, or otherwise; such agreements or contracts must be in writing, otherwise the rules will be enforced relative to fares.

By order of the Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Governor General.

(Sd.)

RANGOON POLICE COURT, }
The 15th January 1860. }

E. O'RILEY,
Magistrate.

—0—

RULES OF THE GENERAL DISPENSARY RANGOON.

No 1. The Patients (such as are able) will rise at 6½ A. M., from November to April, inclusive; and from May to October inclusive at 7 A. M., at which hour, beds must be made tidy; curtains neatly folded up; ablutions performed, and the wards swept out.

No. 2. Such patients as are unable to rise will be washed by the Ward attendant: Beds changed and made comfortable, and curtains neatly folded up,

No. 3. Breakfast will be issued at 9 A. M., Dinner at 2 P. M., and Supper at 6½ P. M., and all lights, but the usual night lamp, are to be put out at 8½, at which hour it is expected all patients will have retired for the night.

No. 4. Patients are strictly prohibited smoking in the Wards —such patients as may be allowed by the Medical Officer in charge, to smoke, can do so, in the verandah, or underneath the Hospital.

No. 5. Swearing at, and ill treatment of, Hospital attendants, are strictly forbidden.

No. 6. No food, other than the regulated diet will be allowed to be brought into Hospital, unless sanctioned by the Medical Officer; nor will Beer, or spirituous liquors be allowed to be brought to patients in Hospital, unless with the written authority of the Medical Officer in charge.

No. 7. No patient under any pretence whatever will be allowed to enter the room set apart for the Dispensing of Medicines.

No. 8. Nor will any patient be allowed to wander over the different Wards of the Hospital, or to intrude into the cook rooms.

No. 9. Any patient having a complaint against a Hospital servant, is to lay the same before the Medical Officer at his next visit, when that Officer will enquire into, and adjust the matter.

No. 10. Misconduct on the part of any patient, is to be reported to the Medical Officer in charge, at his next visit, when that officer will decide the case upon its merits, and will reprimand or dismiss the offender as the case may demand.

No. 11. Visitors are allowed to visit in-patients on Sundays and Thursdays from 4 to 6 P. M., and at such other times as the Medical Officer in charge may sanction.

No. 12. Any out-patient failing attendance for one whole week, (unless specially ordered to do so) will have to obtain a fresh letter of recommendation from a Patron or Subscriber to the Dispensary.

No. 13. All accidents to be received instanter and a report as to the nature and extent of the injuries, to be immediately forwarded to the Medical Officer in charge.

No. 14. The Hospital sweeper will sweep out the wards after each meal, and in addition, as more frequently as may be rendered necessary.

No. 15. The resident Medical Subordinate will be held responsible that these rules are strictly enforced, and will be supported by the Medical Officer in charge, in carrying them out.

J. E. DICKINSON,
Civil Surgeon,

Medical Officer in Charge of the Rangoon General Dispensary.
Rangoon, 11th April 1860.

RULES FOR LEVYING A MUNICIPAL TAX

In the Town of Pegu in the Rangoon District.

Whereas it is advisable to levy a municipal tax in the town of Pegu, the boundaries of the said town for the above purposes are declared to be as follows, and as set forth in the annexed survey maps.

Preamble and
Boundaries.

To the North (including Kyook-kyeezoo) all within the Kullawik-khyoong.

To the South, including Pouunazoo till in a line with the south ditch without the old city wall.

To the West, the Pegu river.

The above boundaries are exclusive of the military Cantonment of Pegu, as noted hereinafter.

How divided. II. The town of Pegu is divided into two quarters, named
 1st. The Nyoung-wyne Quarter,
 2nd. The Panhline-zyke Quarter.

Boundary of the Nyoung-wyne Quarter. III. The boundary of the Nyoung-wyne Quarter is fixed as follows :

1. From the Kullazeik kyoung North—the South side (inclusive of the Post Office street) South.

2. From the Western city walls East to the Pegu river.

Boundary of the Panhline-zyke Quarter. IV. The boundary of the Panhline-zeik Quarter is from the house (inclusive) at the back of the South side of the Post Office street North—to the line of the South side of ditch outside the old city southern wall South.

Military Cantonment at Pegu. V. All that space lying within the old city walls, the exterior of such walls being as N. S. E. and W. boundaries, has been set apart by the Supreme Government as a military Cantonment, and is exempt from the operation of these Rules.

Municipal Tax. VI. In the town of Pegu as above defined there will be, in addition to the present yearly capitation tax, a municipal tax levied on the following principle.

Division of Houses into classes for the purposes of these Rules. VII. The houses will be appraised according to the Burmese method of valuation, viz : by the number of posts a house contains.

They will be divided into five classes, and will pay the annual rate of municipal tax specified opposite to each class.

SCHEDULE.

1st Class	7 posts,	yearly Rs. 10 8 0—	monthly Rs. 0 14 0
2d "	6 "	" 7 5 0—	" 0 9 9
3d "	5 "	" 4 11 0—	" 0 6 3
4th "	4 "	" 2 10 0—	" 0 3 6
5th "	3 and under,	" 1 8 0—	" 0 2 6

Houses having in excess of 7 posts will pay 2 annas per month, or 1/8 per annum additional for each such post. The front posts only, or such as face the road, to be counted, except in the case of houses that may be constructed so as to evade these Rules—or in the case of bazars or other large buildings extending through from street to street, when the calculation will be on the posts contained in such house measured lengthways, or if facing a street on more than one side, all the posts having such road or street frontage, to be counted.

Municipal Tax how to be levied. VIII. The amount due will be levied monthly by the Goung, on the first of each month.

Buildings exempted from Tax. IX. The following will be exempted from paying the municipal tax, viz. monasteries or kyoungs, zyats, schools, or any other religious, scholastic or charitable institutions, not used as dwellings; also any Government office.

X. Each Goung will be provided with a book made out for ^{Municipal Tax} one year ending the 30th April. The book is to contain a list of ^{how to be collect-}_{ed.} the tax payers in the following

FORM.

*Roll of Municipal Tax collected in the Town of Pegu in the year
A. D. (Burmese) ——.*

Quarter of the Town.	Class of House.	Number of Posts.	Name of owner or occupier.	Yearly rate of tax.	MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.											
					May.	June.	July.	August.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan'ry.	Feb'ry.	March.	April.

and the Gouug is to affix his signature opposite each payment in token of acquittance.

XI. Each Gouug will pay to the Assistant Commissioner the ^{Municipal Tax} whole of his collections as collected daily. The Asst. Commis-_{in.} ^{how to be paid} sioner will keep a regular monthly account with each Gouug, and will from time to time examine the municipal tax rolls. The monthly account will be transmitted to the Deputy Commissioner at the close of each Revenue year, (30th of April.)

XII. Persons not paying the amount of municipal tax demanded from them may be proceeded against on the principles laid down in Section III and IV of Act XXXV of 1852 of the Government of India. ^{Process against those not paying Tax.}

(Sd.)

R. D. ARDAGH,
Deputy Commissioner.

RULES FOR LEVYING A MUNICIPAL TAX
In the Town of Yandoon, in the Rangoon District.

I. Whereas it is advisable to levy a municipal tax in the town of Yandoon, the boundaries of the said town for the above purpose are declared to be as set forth in the subjoined Schedule B, and as shewn in the annexed survey map.

T

Municipal Tax. II. In the town of Yandoon as above defined, there will be in addition to the present yearly capitation tax, a municipal tax levied on the following principles.

Division of houses into classes for the purposes of these Rules. III. The houses will be assessed according to the Burmese method of valuation, viz. by the number of posts a house contains. They will be divided into five classes, and will pay the annual rate of municipal tax specified opposite to each class.

SCHEDULE.

1st Class, 7 posts, yearly	Rs. 10 8 0—monthly	Rs. 0 14 0
2d " 6 "	" 7 5 0— "	" 0 9 9
3d " 5 "	" 4 11 0— "	" 0 6 3
4th " 4 "	" 2 10 0— "	" 0 3 6
5th " 3 posts and under,	1 8 0— "	" 0 2 0

Houses having posts in excess of 7 posts will pay 2 annas per month, or Rs. 1/8 per annum additional for each such post.

How the posts are calculated. IV. The front posts only of a house, or such as face the road, to be counted, except in the case of houses that may be constructed so as to evade these Rules; or in the case of bazars or other large buildings extending through from street to street, when the calculation will be on the posts contained in such house measured lengthways; or if facing a street on more than one side, all the posts having such road or street frontage to be counted.

Buildings exempted from tax. The following will be exempted from paying the municipal tax, viz. monasteries or kyoungs, zyats, schools, or any other religious or scholastic or charitable institutions not used as private dwellings, also any Government office.

Municipal tax how to be levied. VI. The amount due will be levied monthly by the Goungs, on the first of each month.

Municipal how to be collected. VII. Each Goung will be provided with a book, made out for one year, ending the 30th April. This book is to contain a list of the tax payers in the following

F O R M .

Roll of Municipal Tax collected in the Town of Yandoon for the year A. D.

Quarter of the town.	Class of Houses.	Number of Posts.	Name of owner or occupier.	Yearly rate of tax.	MONTHLY INSTALMENTS.											
					May.	June.	July.	August.	Sep't.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan'y.	Feby.	March.	April.

and the Goung is to affix his signature opposite each payment in taken of acquittance.

VIII. Each Goung will pay to the Myo Ok of Yandoon the amount of his collections as collected daily. The Myo Ok will keep a regular monthly account with each Goung, and will from time to time examine the municipal tax rolls. The monthly account of collections will be transmitted to the Deputy Commissioner at the close of each month, together with the cash collected.

IX. Persons not paying the amount of municipal tax demanded from them may be proceeded against on the principles laid down in Section 3 and 4 of Act XXXV of 1852 of the Government of India.

Municipal tax
how to be paid
in.

Proceedings
against those not
paying the tax.

**REGULATIONS
FOR THE SALE OF SPIRITS, WINES, BEER, AND OTHER INTOXICA-
TING LIQUORS, IN THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF RANGOON,
AND OTHER DISTRICTS,**

To be in force from the 1st day of May 1861.

Distillation in the District prohibited. I. The distillation of intoxicating liquor in the interior of the District is altogether prohibited under pain of confiscation of all liquor found on the premises, the destruction of the entire apparatus, and a fine not exceeding Rupees 500 (five hundred.)

Provided that Karens, Khyins, and other wild tribes in the interior of the District, may, with the special permission of the Deputy Commissioner, distil spirits for bona fide use at funerals, Nat-feasts and the like, in quantities not exceeding one gallon or thereabouts; such distillation to be duly reported through the village Goung, and Thoogye of the Circle, to the Myo Ok of the Township, and the pots or other apparatus used in the manufacture of the same, to be immediately thereafter destroyed.

Also in the Town of Rangoon. II. No person shall be allowed to establish a distillery within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Rangoon, or any other Town to which Municipal Rules have been introduced. A breach of this Rule will subject the offender to the confiscation of all liquor found on the premises, the destruction of the entire apparatus of the Distillery, and a fine not exceeding Rupees 500.

No license to be issued in the District save where an European Officer of Commission is stationed. III. No license for the sale of intoxicating liquors, (including toddy,) or opium, or drug of any kind, will be issued at any place in the interior, except where an European Officer of the Commission is stationed; the sale at all other places is strictly prohibited.

Cantonment. IV. No license will be granted for the sale of any intoxicating liquors in any Cantonments, and any person conveying into, or found within any Cantonment with any quantity of spirits or other intoxicating liquors in his or her possession without a pass or other permission from the Commanding Officer, the Cantonment Joint Magistrate or other such Officer as the Commanding Officer may appoint to grant such pass, shall be liable to confiscation of such spirits or intoxicating liquors, and to the penalties expressed in Rule xxxiii.

Sale except by certain persons prohibited. V. No person shall sell spirits or intoxicating liquors except licensed wholesale and retail dealers—licensed auctioneers, licensed tavern keepers, and Farmers of the Government rum, and arrack shops. This Rule however does not apply to Commanders or super-cargoes of vessels in harbour in the Towns of Rangoon and Bassein, who are permitted to sell wines or other intoxicating liquors in cask, or in original cases, containing not less than three dozen quart bottles.

Importation. VI. Any person importing spirits or other intoxicating liquors shall obtain a pass for the same from the Collector of Customs at Rangoon and Bassein, or from the Deputy or Assistant

Commissioners at other stations, and state whether the same be for sale or for private use, and where they are intended to be deposited. All spirits and intoxicating liquors landed without such pass, or found in possession and not satisfactorily accounted for, shall be liable to confiscation, and the parties conniving at the importation of spirits or other intoxicating liquors shall be liable to the penalties expressed in Rule xxxiii.

VII. No person shall pay any servant or laborer any portion of his wages in any intoxicating liquors. Not to be given in lieu of wages.

VIII. The Government liquor farm shall consist of arrack shops for retailing spirits and other intoxicating liquors,—(to be drunk only on the premises) and rum shops for the sale of rum in quantities of not less than 6 quart bottles, (but not to be drunk on the premises,) within the town of Rangoon. Arrack and rum Farm.

IX. The localities of these shops may be fixed by the Farmer with the sanction of the Magistrate at Rangoon and of the Deputy or Assistant Commissioner, at other stations, but the arrack shops within the city will be restricted to the 30 feet roads. No shop is to be at the corner house of a street. The number of these shops and their locality shall be as determined yearly by the Commissioner of the Province. Farms in the interior of the District.

X. There shall also be one arrack shop allowed, as above, at the head quarter Town of each division of the District where an European Officer of the Commission is stationed. Farms how disposed of.

XI. Tenders for the privilege of selling spirits and other intoxicating liquors in these shops will be received by the Deputy Commissioner of each District on such dates, and in such form as shall be duly notified for public information.

XII. The rent shall be paid in (4) four quarterly instalments in advance, viz : the first on the day the tender is accepted, the second on the 15th July, the third on the 15th October, and the fourth on the 15th January ; in failure of which the Farm will be put up to auction again for the period unexpired, and the original purchaser shall forfeit all profit from the resale, and shall make good any loss that may accrue, and the Deputy Commissioner may summarily distrain his property for its recovery. Provided also that any sales by the Farmer between the date on which the instalment may be due and the date on which it may be paid, or the Farm resold, shall be held to be illegal. Rent when to be paid.

XIII. Intoxicating liquors shall not be sold by the Farmer in other places than the shops authorized in Rule viii. To be sold only in the shops.

XIV. The Farmer shall not sell any quantity whatsoever of intoxicating liquor to any European, or person of European descent whatsoever, from any of the arrack shops. And not to Europeans.

XV. The Farmer shall not sell any quantity whatsoever of intoxicating liquor to be drunk elsewhere than on the premises, from any of the arrack shops. And only to be drunk on the premises.

And not on credit. XVI. The Farmer shall not sell any liquor on credit, and no suits will be admitted in the Civil Courts to recover debts on such account.

And only for coin. XVII. The Farmer shall sell only for coin, and shall not receive any article whatsoever in pawn or exchange for liquor.

Farmer's peons. XVIII. The Farmer will be allowed to entertain and keep at his own expense such number of peons as the Magistrate in Rangoon or the Deputy Commissioner at other stations, may deem fit to sanction, and they will be permitted to apprehend any person who may be found smuggling intoxicating liquors, or otherwise infringing the Regulations within the local limits of the Farmer's license, but they shall immediately deliver over such offenders to the nearest Goung or Police Officer. These peons shall wear only such badges as the Magistrate in Rangoon or Deputy Commissioners at other stations may allow.

Wholesale Licenses. XIX. Licenses will be granted by the Deputy Commissioner for the wholesale vend of spirits and intoxicating liquors in wood, or in quantities of not less than 12 quart bottles (corked and sealed in the manner usual with European wines) to be drunk elsewhere than on the premises. The fee for such license which will be in force to the end of the official year in which it may be granted, will be Rupees 150. Rum of East or West India manufacture will not be saleable under this Rule in bottle, except the same be packed in casks or cases as bona fide thus imported, though it may be sold wholesale in wood.

Auctioneers. XX. The Deputy Commissioner may also on the recommendation of the Magistrate, grant a limited number of licenses, for auction sales by auctioneers, (bona fide carrying on business publicly as such,) of spirits and other intoxicating liquors in wood, or in lots of not less than 12 (twelve) quart bottles, corked and sealed in the manner usual with European wines (to be drunk elsewhere than on the premises, whether the same be the public auction room of the auctioneer or the private dwelling of the party where the auction of such liquors may be held publicly.)

The fee for such license which shall be in force until the end of the official year in which it is granted, shall be Rupees 250 (two hundred and fifty.) but a deduction of Rs. 100/- will be allowed to wholesale licensees taking out auctioneer's licenses.

Provided that no liquor shall be sold by auction except under this Rule.

Retail licensees. XXI. A limited number of licenses will be granted by the Deputy Commissioner for the retail sale of spirits and other intoxicating liquors of European manufacture only, (except rum) in quantities of not less than 3 quart bottles (corked and sealed after the manner usual with European wines) to be drunk elsewhere than on the premises. These retail licenses will only be granted to respectable shop keepers and general dealers who may wish to sell wines and spirits in addition to other ar-

ticles of trade ; the fee for such license which will be in force to the end of the official year in which it is granted, shall be Rupees 300 (three hundred.) Provided that in the Town of Rangoon it will be necessary that parties obtaining retail licenses under this Rule shall previously obtain the recommendation of the Magistrate for the same.

XXII. The Deputy Commissioner may on the recommendation of the Magistrate, grant licenses to not more than (4) tavern keepers for the retail sale of wines and other intoxicating liquors to Europeans or persons of European descent (not being soldiers) to be drunk only on the premises. The fee for such license which will be in force to the end of the official year in which it is granted, shall be Rupees 500 (five hundred.) These houses are to be kept closed between the hours of 10 P. M. and day break.

Taverns.

XXIII. No wholesale or retail license shall be granted to licensed tavern keepers for the sale of liquors to be drunk elsewhere than on the premises. Provided however that where such tavern keeper may have a distinct store or shop for the sale of general articles which shall be locally separate from his tavern premises, he may then be granted a retail license as a shop keeper and general dealer, as above provided—at the recommendation of the Magistrate.

Tavern keepers
not to hold any
other license.

Proviso.

XXIV. Licensed wholesale and retail dealers and auctioneers are on no account to allow any portion of intoxicating liquors sold by them to be drunk on the premises.

Licensed deal-
ers not to sell li-
quors to be drunk
on the premises.

XXV Licensed tavern keepers are not to sell any intoxicating liquor to any native, and are not to sell any intoxicating liquors to any one whomsoever, to be drunk elsewhere than on the premises.

Tavern keepers
not to sell to na-
tives or to allow
to be drunk else-
where than on
the premises.

XXVI. Licensed retail dealers under Section XXI and tavern keepers under Rule XXII, are prohibited from selling any intoxicating liquor in any quantity whatsoever to any European soldier, woman or child.

Licensed deal-
ers and Tavern
keepers not to
sell to European
Soldiers, women
and children.

XXVII. All retail shops where liquor is drunk on the premises—rum shops, and three bottles license shops, will be kept closed, and no liquor shall be sold in them after 8 P. M. and before day-break.

And not be-
tween sun-set
and day-break.

XXVIII. No gambling shall be allowed to be carried on within the shops, and no person shall be permitted to enter them with any kind of arms or weapons.

Gambling and
taking arms into
shops prohibited.

XXIX. The shops shall be entirely closed up in the rear, and have only one door for ingress and egress, and will be required to be substantially built of brick or wood.

Description of
shops.

XXX. No shops (taverns or hotels excepted) where liquor is drunk on the premises, are to be on any of the 100 feet roads in the town of Rangoon.

Shops not to be
on 100 feet roads.

Sign boards to be exhibited describing nature of license. XXXI. The holders of retail licenses under which 3 bottles of liquor are sold, the rum shops, and those shops in which liquor is drunk on the premises, will be required to have the number and nature of their licenses painted on a board in the English character, in letters of not less than two inches in height, shewn or exposed over the threshold of the door of the building wherein the liquor is sold.

Muster bottles not allowable. XXXII. No single bottle of liquor is to be sold or will be allowed to pass from any of the shops under the plea of muster bottles.

XXXIII. All breaches of the rules for the sale of spirits committed beyond the limits of the Town Magistrate will be punishable by the Deputy Commissioner, or by such Officer as he may make the case over to.

Penalties. XXXIV. Any person guilty of a breach of any of these Regulations (except where specially provided) will be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees for the first offence, and 200 rupees for every subsequent one. If the offending party be a licensed dealer, auctioneer, tavern keeper or farmer, the Deputy Commissioner may further deprive him of his license whenever a record of conviction by either the Magistrate or Assistant Magistrate is forwarded him by way of Police information; or he may do so, on such conviction being produced before him by the abkaree farmer, or if in the District, on the recommendation of the Assistant Commissioner. All sums paid in advance by the delinquent will in such cases be forfeited; and in the case of a farmer, the farm will then be resold in the manner provided in Section XII.

Fines commutable to. XXXV. The fines leviable under these Regulations are commutable to two months imprisonment for every 50 rupees, and quarter of all fines realized will be paid to the informer.

By order of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in Pegu.

—0—

REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF OPIUM,
IN THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF RANGOON,
To be in force from the 1st day of May 1861.

No. of Shops and how sold. I. The Government Opium Farm shall consist of shops as yearly notified for retailing and smoking opium in the city of Rangoon, including Dalla; the localities of these shops may be fixed by the Farmer with the sanction of the Magistrate; the shops within the city will be restricted to the 30 feet roads. No shop is to be at the corner house of a street.

Smaller farms in the interior of the District. II. There shall also be opium shops as yearly notified at the head quarter town of each division of the District where an European officer of the Commission is stationed.

III. Tenders for the privilege of retailing opium in these shops will be received by the Deputy Commissioner on such dates and possed of. How to be disposed of.
in such form as shall be duly notified for public information.

IV. The rent shall be paid in four (4) quarterly instalments in advance, viz., the first on the day the tender is accepted, the second on the 15th July, the third on the 15th October, and the fourth on the 15th January; in failure of which the farm will be put up to auction again for the period unexpired, and the original purchaser shall forfeit all profit from such resale and shall make good any loss that may accrue, and the Deputy Commissioner may summarily distrain his property for its recovery. Provided also that sales by the Farmer between the date on which the instalment becomes due, and the date on which it may be paid, or the farm resold, shall be held to be illegal.

V. The Deputy Commissioner will supply the Farmer with Deputy Commissioner to supply Farmer. abkkaree opium on application, at the rate fixed by the Commissioner of the Province of Pegu. Opium thus supplied to the Farmer will be paid for by him in cash on delivery.

VI. The retail quantity of opium allowed to be sold by the Farmer is not to exceed half a tolah, or one Rupee in weight. Retail quantity defined.

VII. No person shall prepare or sell any quantity of opium except the Farmer, under pain of confiscation of the opium and the penalties expressed in Rule XIX. Sale or preparation.

VIII. No person shall have in his house or otherwise in his possession any quantity of opium exceeding half a rupee in weight, under pain of confiscation and the further penalties expressed in Rule XIX. Not more than half a rupee's weight to be in any one's possession without certificate from Farmer.

IX. Any person found within any military Cantonment with any quantity of opium in his or her possession without a pass or other permission from the Commanding Officer, the Cantonment Joint Magistrate or other such Officer as the Commanding Officer may appoint to grant such pass, shall be liable to confiscation of such opium and to the penalties expressed in Rule XIX. Cantonments.

X. No person shall pay any servant or laborer any portion of his wages in opium. Not to be given in lieu of wages.

XI. Opium shall not be sold by the Farmer in other places than the shops authorized. To be sold only in the Shops.

XII. The Farmer shall not allow any soldiers, sailors, or sepoys to enter the shops. Soldiers, sailors, and sepoys forbidden to enter shops.

XIII. The Farmer shall sell only for coin, and shall not receive any article whatsoever in pawn or exchange for liquor. To be sold only for Coin.

XIV. No gambling shall be allowed to be carried on within the shops, and no person shall be permitted to enter them with any kind of arms or weapons. Gambling and taking arms into shops prohibited.

XV. The shops shall be entirely closed up in the rear, and have only one door for ingress and egress. Shops are also required to be substantially built of brick or wood. Description of shops.

Sign boards to be exhibited. XVI. The opium Farmer is required to have the number of the shop painted on a board in the English character in letters of not less than two inches in height, shown or exposed over the threshold of the door of the building wherein the opium is sold.

Farmer's peons. XVII. The opium Farmer will be allowed to entertain and keep at his own expense such number of peons as the Magistrate at Rangoon, or other Officer of the Commission exercising the powers of a Magistrate at other stations, may deem fit to sanction, and they will be permitted to apprehend any person who may be found smuggling opium, or otherwise infringing this Regulation, within the local limits of the Farmer's license, but they shall immediately deliver over such offenders to the nearest Gaung or Police officer. These peons shall wear only such badges as the Magistrate, or other Officer of the Commission exercising the powers of a Magistrate, at other stations, may permit.

No license to be issued in the District save where an European officer of the Commission is stationed. XVIII. No license for the sale of opium or any other drug, save where will be issued at any place in the interior except where an European Officer of the Commission is stationed; the sale at all other places is strictly prohibited.

XIX. All breaches of the Rules for the sale of opium committed beyond the limits of the Town Magistrate, will be punishable by the Deputy Commissioner, or such Officer as he may make the case over to.

Penalties. XX. Any person guilty of a breach of these Regulations will be liable to a fine not exceeding 100 Rupees for the first offence, and 200 Rupees for every subsequent one. If the offender be a licensed Farmer, the Deputy Commissioner may further deprive him of his license on a record of conviction by the Police Magistrate or other Officer exercising the power of a Magistrate within the local limits of the Farmer's license. All sums paid in advance by the delinquent will in such cases be forfeited, and the farm will be resold in the manner provided in Rule IV.

Fines commutable &c. XXI. The fines leviable under this Regulation are commutable to two month's imprisonment for every fifty (50) Rupees, and quarter of all fines realized will be paid to the informer.

Confiscated Opium how disposed of. XXII. Confiscated opium will be disposed of according to the following rules :

1. On opium being declared confiscated, it will be submitted immediately to the examination of the Civil Surgeon, who will certify that it is either marketable or useless.

2. In the former case the Civil Surgeon will value the same, and the Deputy Commissioner will offer it for sale at the price fixed by the Surgeon to the renter of the opium farm. In the event of his refusing to take it at that price, it may be sold to any person who will give the price it is valued at.

3. A certificate will be given to the purchaser (if other than the renter of the opium farm) of the quantity of opium purchased, and that he is allowed to export it or consume it himself, but not to sell it within the Province of Pegu. If the full price fixed by

the Surgeon cannot be obtained for it within three months, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause it to be sold by auction.

4. In the event of the Medical Officer pronouncing the opium to be useless, it will be immediately destroyed by order of the Deputy Commissioner, either in his own presence or that of his Assistant.

By order of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in Pegu.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF TODDY,
IN THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF RANGOON,
To be in force from the 1st day of May 1861.**

I. There will be shops as yearly notified for renting toddy within the city of Rangoon, including the suburbs of Kemmen-dine, Puzoondoung and Dalla, and in the head quarter town of each District, and one at the head quarter town of each division of the District where there is an Officer of the Commission stationed. The localities of these shops may be fixed by the Farmers, with the sanction of the Magistrate in the town of Rangoon, and of the Deputy Commissioner in the District. The shops within the city of Rangoon will be restricted to the 30 feet roads. Tenders for the privilege of selling toddy in the shops, to be drunk only on the premises, will be received by the Deputy Commissioner on such dates and in such form as shall be duly notified for public information. Parties may tender for the whole or for each shop separately. No shop is to be at the corner house of a street.

II. The rent shall be paid in four quarterly instalments in advance, viz. the first on the day the tender is accepted; the second, on the 15th July; the third on the 15th October, and the 4th on the 15th January; in failure of which the farm will be put up to auction again for the period unexpired, and the original purchaser shall forfeit all profit from the resale, and make good any loss that may accrue, and the Deputy Commissioner may summarily distrain his property for its recovery.

Provided, also, that any sales by the Farmer between the date on which the instalment may be due and the date on which it may be paid, or the farm resold, shall be held to be illegal.

III. It is conditioned that the several toddy farmers at Rangoon and other stations where there may be military Cantonments, shall also, if required by the Commissariat Department, rent such

toddy and cocoanut trees at those stations within such military Cantonments as may be in charge of such Department, paying therefor to the senior Commissariat officer in the Province such rent as may be agreed upon at the time of the said farmer's tenders being accepted.

Sale to Europeans forbidden. IV. The Farmer shall not sell any toddy to any European soldier, sailor or woman.

Cantonment. V. Any person found within any military Cantonments with any quantity of toddy in his or her possession, without a pass or other permission from the Commanding Officer, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, or other such officer as the Commanding Officer may appoint to grant such pass, shall be liable to confiscation of such toddy and to the penalties expressed in Section XVII.

Sale only for coin. VI. No person shall pay any servant or labourer any portion of his wages in toddy.

Sale only in the shops. VII. Toddy shall not be sold by the Farmer in other places than the authorized shops.

And not on credit. VIII. The Farmer shall not sell any toddy on credit, and no suit will be admitted in the Civil Courts to recover debts on such account.

And not in exchange or pawn. IX. The Farmer shall sell only for coin, and shall not receive any article whatsoever in pawn or exchange for toddy.

Gambling and taking arms into shops prohibited. X. No gambling shall be allowed to be carried on within the shops, and no person shall be permitted to enter them with any kind of arms or weapons.

Shops not to be on 100 feet roads. XI. No shops where toddy is drunk on the premises are to be on any of the 100 feet roads in the town of Rangoon.

Farmers' peons. XII. The toddy farmer will be allowed to entertain and keep at his own expense such number of peons as the Magistrate may deem fit to sanction, and they will be permitted to apprehend any person who may be found smuggling toddy, or otherwise infringing this Regulation, within the local limits of the Farmer's license, but they shall immediately deliver over such offenders to the nearest Goung or Police officer. These peons shall wear only such badges as the Magistrate in Rangoon, or the Deputy Commissioner in other Districts, may allow.

Farm in the interior of the District. XIII. No license for the sale of toddy will be issued at any place in the interior, except where an Officer of the Commission is stationed; the sale at all other places is strictly prohibited.

Restriction of sale. XIV. The Farmer is not to allow toddy to be removed from the shop by any person without a pass from the Magistrate in the town of Rangoon, or other Officers of the Commission exercising the powers of Magistrate at other stations.

Defining the right of the owners of trees. XV. The Farmer is not to interfere in any way with the produce of trees that are private property. He has only the privilege of retailing toddy in the shops. Any person, however, whether owner of the trees or otherwise, found selling toddy within the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of Rangoon, or within the local limits of the Farmer's license at other stations, will be liable to have the toddy confiscated and to the further penalties provided for in this Regulation.

Bakers how to obtain toddy. XVI. Bakers who require a regular supply of toddy for their bakeries, can make their own arrangements for the same with any other person, but they must obtain a pass from the Magistrate

or other Officer of the Commission exercising the powers of a Magistrate at other stations to allow the toddy to be brought into the town.

XVII. Any person infringing any of these Regulations will be liable to a fine of Rupees 50 for the first offence, and Rupees 100 for every subsequent one. If the offending party be a Farmer, the Deputy Commissioner may further deprive him of his license on production of a record of conviction by either the Police Magistrate in Rangoon, or other Officer in the Commission exercising the power of a Magistrate within the local limits of the Farmer's license.

All sums paid in advance by the delinquent will in such cases be forfeited, and the farm will be resold in the same manner as provided in Section II.

XVIII. The fines leivable under this Regulation are commutable to two months' imprisonment for every 50 Rupees. The Fines to what commutable. quarter of fines realized will be paid to the informer.

By order of the Commissioner and Gov'r General's Agent in Pegu.

**REGULATIONS FOR THE SALE OF GANJAH
AND ITS PREPARATIONS, IN THE TOWN AND DISTRICT OF RANGOON,
To be in force from the 1st day of May 1861.**

I. There shall be shops as yearly notified for the sale of ganjah, majoon and bhang in the city of Rangoon, and in the head quarter town of each District, and one at each quarter town of each division of the District where there is an Officer of the Commission stationed. The localities of these shops may be fixed by the Farmers, with the sanction of the Magistrate in the town of Rangoon and of the Deputy Commissioner in the District. The shops within the city of Rangoon will be restricted to the 30 feet roads. Tenders for the privilege of selling ganjah, majoon and bhang in these shops will be received by the Deputy Commissioner on such dates and in such form as shall be duly notified for public information. Parties may tender for the whole or for each shop separately.

II. The rent shall be paid in four quarterly instalments in advance, viz. the first on the day the tender is accepted; the second, on the 15th July; the third on the 15th October, and the fourth on the 15th January; in failure of which the farm will be put up to auction again for the period unexpired, and the original purchaser shall forfeit all profit from the resale, and shall make good any loss that may accrue, and the Deputy Commissioner may summarily distrain his property for its recovery.

Number of shops and how to be sold.

Rent how to be paid.

Provided, also, that any sales by the Farmer between the day on which the instalment may be due and the date on which it may be paid, or the farm resold, shall be held to be illegal.

Sale except by or to the Farmer prohibited. III. No person shall sell any quantity of ganjah, majoon or bhang except the Farmer. This rule, however, does not apply to the wholesale sale of ganjah to the Farmer himself.

Importation. IV. Any person importing any ganjah, majoon or bhang shall obtain a pass for the same from the Farmer, and from the Collector of Customs at Rangoon and Bassein respectively, and from the Deputy Commissioners in other stations, and shall state where it is intended to be deposited. All ganjah on being landed without such pass shall be liable to confiscation.

No person to have more than half Es. weight in his possession without a certificate from the Farmer. V. No person shall have in his house or otherwise in his possession any quantity of ganjah, majoon or bhang exceeding half a rupee in weight without a certificate from the Farmer that such ganjah has been landed with his permission or purchased at his shop (such certificate to hold good for three months from the date thereof), under pain of confiscation of the ganjah, and the further penalties expressed in Section XVII.

Cantonment. VI. Any person found within any military Cantonment with any quantity of ganjah, majoon or bhang in his or her possession without a pass or other permission from the Commanding Officer, Cantonment Joint Magistrate, or other such officer as the Commanding Officer may appoint to grant such pass, shall be liable to confiscation of such ganjah, majoon or bhang, and to the penalties expressed in Section XVII.

Not to be given to lieu of wages. VII. No person shall pay any servant or labourer any portion of his wages in ganjah, or its preparation majoon or bhang.

Sale only in the shops. VIII. Ganjah shall not be sold by the Farmer in other places than the authorized shops.

Soldiers, Sailors or Sepoys not to enter shops. IX. The Farmers shall not allow any soldiers, sailors, or sepoys to enter their shops.

Not to sell to Europeans or persons of European descent. X. The ganjah Farmer shall not sell any quantity whatsoever of ganjah, majoon or bhang to any European or person of European descent.

To sell only for coin. XI. The Farmer shall sell only for coin, and shall not receive any article whatsoever in pawn or exchange for ganjah.

Gambling and taking arms into shops prohibited. XII. No gambling shall be allowed to be carried on within the shops, and no person shall be permitted to enter them with any kind of arms or weapons.

Description of shops. XIII. The shops shall be entirely closed up in the rear and have only one door for ingress and egress; the shops will also be required to be substantially built of brick or wood.

Sign boards to be exhibited. XIV. The ganjah Farmer will be required to have the number of his license painted on a board in the English character, in letters of not less two inches in height, shown or exposed over the threshold of the door of the building wherein the ganjah is sold.

XV. The ganjah Farmer will be allowed to entertain and keep ^{Farmers' Peons.} at his own expense such number of peons as the Magistrate may deem fit to sanction, and they will be permitted to apprehend any person who may be found smuggling ganjah, or otherwise infringing this Regulation, within the local limits of the ganjah Farmer's license, but they shall immediately deliver over such offenders to the nearest Goung or Police Officer. These peons shall wear only such badges as the Magistrate in Rangoon or the Deputy Commissioner in other Districts may allow.

XVI. No license for the sale of ganjah or drug of any kind will ^{Farms in the} be issued at any place in the interior, except where an Officer of ^{interior of the} the Commission is stationed; the sale at all other places is strictly prohibited.

XVII. Any person infringing any of these Regulations will be ^{Penalties.} liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first offence, and Rs. 100 for every subsequent one. If the offending party be a Farmer, the Deputy Commissioner may further deprive him of his license on production of a record of conviction by either the Police Magistrate in Rangoon, or other Officer in the Commission exercising the power of a Magistrate within the local limits of a Farmer's license. All sums paid in advance by the delinquent will in such cases be forfeited; and the farm will be resold in the same manner as provided in Section II.

XVIII. The fines leviable under this Regulation are commutable to two months imprisonment for every 50 rupees, and ^{Fines commuted to.} a quarter of all fines realized will be paid to the informer.

By order of the Commissioner and Governor General's Agent in Pegu.

—o—

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF ALLOTMENTS

In the City of Dalhousie and the vicinity.

Rule 1. Allotments of land for building and other purposes will be granted within the following bounds:

On the East the Kyoong-ko-phe-hla stream.

On the West, Me-kha-ye stream.

On the North, a line parallel to the river, and not exceeding a distance of two miles from it, and over the whole of Negrais Island.

II. The town lots will be divided into five classes as enumerated below, and will be put up to public auction at the following minimum rates, with the exception of 5th class lots in the ranges of Blocks marked in the map B. C. and D. which will be granted gratis.

Lots situated in Blocks V, VI, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XXIX, and XXX. of the plan will be sold by auction at the following minimum prices.

Class of Lots.	No. of Square feet in each Lot.	Rate per Sq. foot.	Price of each Lot.	Remarks.
1st.	15,000	1 anna.	Rs. 937 8 0	
2nd.	9,375	6 pie.	292 5 6	Only in range of Block A.
3rd.	7,500	3 pie.	117 3 0	
4th.	5,100	2 pie.	53 2 0	
5th.	1,200	2 pie.	12 8 0	

LOTS SITUATED IN OTHER BLOCKS THAN THE ABOVE.

			Rs. A. P.
1st	13,800	1 anna,	862 8 0
2nd	8,625	6 pie,	269 8 6
3rd	6,900	3 pie,	107 13 0
4th	4,500	2 pie,	46 4 0
5th	1,200	2 pie,	12 8 0

III. Half the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, and the remainder on the 1st July, or 1st January following, according as the sale shall be made in the first or second half of the year ; in case of default, the land with all buildings upon it will revert to Government, and any part of the purchase money paid will be forfeited.

IV. Each town lot will be charged with an annual land assessment in lieu of the capitation tax levied on families in the District. The rate of this assessment is fixed at present at half a pie per square foot on the area of the lots as follows :—

1st Class Lot,	Rs. 13 15 0
2nd " "	" 22 7 4½
3rd " "	" 17 15 6
4th " "	" 11 11 6
5th " "	" 3 2 0

The Government reserves the right to raise rate at any future time. The land assessment will be collected upon the general principles of Act XXXV of 1852, as far as the same may be applicable to the case.

V. Each town lot will further be charged with a monthly municipal tax, which for the present is fixed as follows:

1st Class Lot	Rs. 3 0 0
2nd " "	" 1 8 0
3rd " "	" 1 0 0
4th " "	" 0 8 0
5th " "	" 0 4 0

These rates may also be raised hereafter.

VI. A good and substantial bona fide dwelling house or warehouse must be erected upon each lot within two years from the date of sale, or allotment; failing wherein, the lot will be liable to resumption by Government. When a lot is resumed under this rule, the registered owner will be entitled to receive back the principal sum received by Government as the original sale price of the lot, but no more.

VII. All houses in the range of Blocks marked A, and all houses on third class lots in range B, to be of brick or stone with masonry, tiled or metalled roofs. All other houses or lots of the second class throughout the town to have a masonry, tiled or metalled roof within three years, and of the remaining classes within four years of the date of sale or allotment; failing therein, each house will be liable to double municipal tax until such roof be constructed for a period equal to the time allowed to construct the roofs prescribed for each class, viz. three years for the 2nd class, and four years for the remaining classes. After the expiration of the period for each class, if the prescribed roof is not constructed the lot will be liable to confiscation. Temporary roofs of materials not fire-proof to be covered with a coating of mud, or with white-washed mats, as directed by the Magistrate; failing which, the Magistrate may order the house to be unroofed.

VIII. A register will be made of purchasers at the original sale, and hereafter all partitions of lots, and all sales and changes of ownership of lots or portions of lots must be duly registered.—The registered owner alone will be recognized by the Courts, and he will be charged with the land and municipal assessments of the tenements registered in his name: on his failing to pay these assessments when due, or in the event of his not being found within the town limits, any occupant or occupants of the whole, or of any portion of the tenement, will be jointly and severally chargeable with them.

IX. The quantity of gunpowder kept on any premises within the town is not to exceed 12 lbs. Any person having more than that quantity will be required to deposit the surplus in the Government Magazine. No buffaloes, oxen, cows or pigs, will be allowed to be kept on any lot within the town, nor will any slaughterhouse, manufactory, or trade, which is offensive, injurious to the public health, or dangerous to the public safety, be allowed to be established, nor will the burning or burrying of the dead be permitted within the town.

X. The purchasers of lots under these rules will obtain a right of property in the land, subject to the conditions above set forth.

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF SUBURBAN ALLOTMENTS *In the vicinity of the city of Dalhousie.*

I. Suburban allotments are divided into two classes, according to their situation and vicinity to the town.

II. The first class comprises all lots on the front range of hills facing Dalhousie Bay and the shore, not included within the town limits, stretching from the western point as far as Kyoung-koo-phe-hla stream.

III. The second class comprises all lots on the high or low ground in rear of the front range of hills facing Dalhousie Bay, and away from the river face as far as Kyoung-koo-phe-hla stream, also the land below the western point, and the whole of Negrais island.

IV. Any person desirous of obtaining a grant of a suburban allotment will apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of the Bassein District, or other officer in charge of his office, and will specify the locality of the land he applies for, the class to which it belongs, and its length and breadth.

V. On application being so made, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer in charge, will ascertain if the land applied for is available, and should it be so, will proceed as hereinafter directed.

VI. No suburban allotment will be granted of greater extent than five acres.

VII. The land applied for, or any portion thereof, shall, if available, be put up to public auction and sold at the following minimum rates.

1st Class, minimum price per acre Rs. 80.

2nd Class do. do. do. " 40.

VIII. In lieu of capitation and land tax, these lots will be subject to an annual assessment according to their class, as follows.

1st Class, 12 Rs. per acre.

2nd " 6 " do.

IX. The municipal tax will be assessed monthly upon the dwelling house of each lot or division of a lot, according to its class, at the same rate as houses or lots within the town.

X. A register will be made of purchasers at the original sale, and hereafter all partitions of lots and all rules and changes of ownerships of lots must be duly registered. The registered owner will alone be recognized by the Courts, and he will be charged with the land and municipal assessment of the allotments registered in his name; on his failing to pay these assessments when due, or should he not be found within the limits of the town ex-

suburbs, any occupant or occupants of the whole or any portion of the allotment will be jointly and severally charged with them.

XI. The purchasers of lands under these rules will obtain a right of property in the soil, subject to the conditions above set forth.

—o—

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF LAND FOR SHIP-BUILDING AND TIMBER YARDS,

In the vicinity of the city of Dalhousie.

I. Land will be available for ship-building and timber yards on the river bank along the whole northern side of Negrais Island, extending westward from a point at a distance of 500 yards from the eastern extremity of the island, and on the mainland below the Mee-kha-yé stream, to within 50 yards of Pagoda point.

II. Any person desirous of obtaining a grant of land for ship-building, or as a timber yard, will apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, or other officer in charge of his office, and will specify the locality of the land he applies for, with its length of river frontage, and depth in yards.

III. On application being so made, the Deputy Commissioner or other Officer in charge, will ascertain if the land be available and should it be so, will proceed as hereinafter directed.

IV. No grant of land for the purposes above specified will be made, exceeding in river frontage, 250 yards, to be measured at high water, or less than 250 yards in depth.

V. The land applied for or any portion thereof, shall, if available, be put up to public auction at the minimum rate of 80 Rs. per acre.

VI. The assessment and taxes prescribed for first class suburban lots will be applicable to lots granted under these rules.

VII. A register will be formed for entering at the time of making each grant under these rules. No person will be permitted to divide the grant or sublet any portion of it without the sanction of the local authorities. All future divisions of grants sanctioned by the local authorities must be registered; the registered owner will alone be recognized by the Courts, and he will be charged with assessment and taxes.

VIII. The purchasers of land under these rules will obtain a right of property in the soil, subject to the conditions above set forth.

A. P. PHAYRE,

Commissioner of Pegu and Agent to the Governor-General.

PEGU COMM'R'S OFFICE, }
R A N G O O N , }
The 19th December, 1856. }

RULES FOR THE ASSESSMENT OF TOWN AND SUBURBAN LANDS

AT BASSEIN,

Exclusive of Cantonment Lands and Shipping Yards.

Boundary of Town and Suburbs. I. The boundaries of the town of Bassein and of the suburbs are—

On the North—From the mouth of the Ngaouk stream to a masonry pillar distant about two miles on its left bank. *On the East*—a line drawn southwards from the above mentioned masonry pillar. *On the South*—a line drawn eastward from the mouth of the Mata stream until it intersects the boundary line on the East. *On the West*—a line drawn on the right bank of the Bassein River northerly and southerly at a distance of four hundred yards from high water mark and intersecting the prolongation of northern and southern boundary lines on the left bank.

How divided. II. The ground contained in this space is divided into town and suburban quarters.

Town Quarters. III. The town quarters contain on the left bank all land between the Bassein river and a line drawn on the prolongation of the rampart of the old Burmese fort north and south until it intersects the boundary lines in those directions, at a distance, from the pagoda of 1058 yards or thereabouts to the north, and of 1526 yards or thereabouts to the south.

Suburban Quarters. IV. The suburban quarters contain on the left bank of the river all the land within the boundaries of the town and suburban limits not included in Rule III, and on the right bank all the land within a distance of four hundred yards from the river bank northerly and southerly to points opposite the pillar erected at the mouth of the Ngaouk and Mata stream.

Assessment in Town Quarters. V. In the town quarters of Bassein there will be levied in lieu of capitation tax an assessment of one pie and a half per square foot per annum on all ground covered by buildings, and at the rate of three (3) rupees an acre per annum on all occupied land not so covered.

Assessment in Suburban Quarters. VI. In the suburban quarters the assessment in lieu of capitation tax will be at the rate of one pie per square foot per annum on ground covered by buildings, and three (3) rupees an acre per annum on occupied land not so covered.

Exemptions. VII. The following ground will be exempt from all taxes:

First—Ground covered by buildings devoted to religious or charitable purposes while bonâ fidê so used.

Second—Ground covered by Government buildings, such as court-houses, barracks, jail, and all ground enclosed for Government purposes.

Third—Ground covered by schools, whether European, Burmese, or otherwise, and not used as private and family dwellings.

Fourth—Churches, chapels, mosques, hospitals, and other religious or charitable buildings.

Tax Receipts.

VIII. Tax receipts or bills of demand (in English for Europeans and in Burmese for Asiatics) will be made out in the Revenue Office of the Deputy Commissioner from lists which will be filed by the Goungs of the several quarters of the town and suburbs. The Goungs will make the necessary measurements and prepare their lists during the month of Wahso of each year.

IX. The tax receipts will be numbered, and will shew the name of the tax payers, the situation of his house, the number of square feet built on and not built on, what he is taxed for, the rate of tax, and for what period, and the amount of tax.

X. After preparation, the receipts will be delivered to the Goungs of each quarter, who will collect severally within their own quarters the amount of tax due and daily pay the amount collected into the treasury. Each tax payer on paying the amount demanded from him will be entitled to a receipt, which the Goung will sign in token of the demand having been satisfied.

XI. Municipal tax for town and suburban lands will be assessed on ground covered by buildings at one pie per square foot per annum. The measurement made for the tax upon such ground in lieu of capitation tax will be accepted as the area of ground covered by buildings for one year, and the amount obtained therefrom at the rate per square foot herein mentioned will be divided into twelve equal sums, payable monthly.

XII. The rates of assessment and taxes as herein declared may be raised or lowered hereafter.

Municipal Tax.
Rates may be altered.

XIII. Any persons failing to pay the amount of assessment or tax demanded of them, may be proceeded against on the principle laid down for processes against revenue defaulters in the Rules for the revenue administration of the Province of Pegu.

Process against persons not paying tax due.

XIV. In every case the amount of assessment or tax will be payable either by the owner or occupier of the buildings or ground assessed.

Owner or occupier responsible for amount of tax.

XV. Grants for the land occupied under these Rules will be made to those persons desirous of receiving them.

(Sd.) A. FYTCHE, Lieut. Col.
 Deputy Commissioner Bassein.

Bassein, July 20, 1860.

—o—

RULES FOR THE GRANT OF LAND FOR SHIPPING YARDS ON THE BASSEIN RIVER.

Land for Shipping Yards will be granted within certain limits, subject to varying rates of assessment and taxes.

I. Land which is available for Shipping Yards on the banks of the Bassein river, will be granted with river frontage, within the boundaries and on the terms hereinafter mentioned.

First. Existing shipping yards on the left bank of the river, situated within the limits of the town quarters, will pay taxes at the following annual rates : Assessment in lieu of capitation tax on ground covered by buildings at one pie and a half per square foot ; at the rate of three (3) rupees an acre on occupied land not so covered ; and for municipal tax at one pie per square foot on all ground covered by buildings.

Second. On the right bank of the river for a distance not exceeding two miles, measured along the bank from a point opposite to the Shoé Mootdau pagoda, and on the left bank beyond the limits mentioned in clause first up to a distance of two miles from the said pagoda, measured as before, at the following annual rates : On ground covered by buildings in lieu of capitation tax, one and a half pie per square foot. For land occupied but not built upon, three (3) rupees an acre. For municipal tax half a pie per square foot on ground covered by buildings.

Third. On both banks of the river, land distant from two to four miles, measured as above from the said pagoda ; assessment in lieu of capitation tax one and a half pie per square foot on ground covered by buildings. On land occupied but not built upon three (3) rupees an acre. Municipal tax nothing.

Fourth. On either bank of the river beyond four miles distant from the said pagoda, for assessment in lieu of capitation tax on ground covered by buildings one pie per square foot. On ground occupied but not built upon three (3) rupees an acre. Municipal tax nothing.

II. Any person desirous of obtaining a grant of land within Grants how to be made. the above mentioned boundaries, will apply in writing to the Deputy Commissioner of Bassein, or other Officer in charge of his office, and will specify the locality of the land he applies for, with its length of river frontage and depth in yards.

III. On application being so made the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer in charge, will ascertain if the land be available, and should it be so, will proceed as hereinafter directed.

IV. No grant of land for the purposes above specified will be made exceeding in river frontage 250 yards, to be measured at high water, or less than 250 yards in depth.

V. The land applied for, or any portion thereof, shall, if a per acre of land within two miles of pagoda. minimum rate available, when situated within a distance of two miles from the said pagoda, when applied for be put up at public auction, subject to the taxes above mentioned or hereafter to be declared, at the minimum rate of one hundred (100) rupees per acre.

VI. Land situated at a greater distance than two miles from the said pagoda will, when applied for, be put up to public auction at the minimum rate of sixty (60) rupees the acre, and be subject to the taxes above mentioned, or hereafter to be declared.

VII. A register will be formed of purchasers under these Rules and of existing owners of shipping yards, who will receive grants for their yards. Hereafter all partitions of such yards,

**Register of
owners of Ship-
ping Yards.**

and all changes of ownership in them, must be registered. The registered owner will alone be recognized by the Courts, and he will be charged with the assessment and taxes payable on land registered in his name. On his failing to pay these assessments when due, or in the event of his not being found, any occupant or occupants of the whole or of any portion of the tenement will be jointly and severally chargeable with them.

VIII. The purchasers and grantees of land under these Rules will obtain a right of property in the soil, subject to the conditions above set forth. Right of property in the soil.

IX. The rates of assessment and taxes as now declared may be raised or lowered hereafter. Rates of assessment and tax may be altered.

X. Any amount of assessment or tax due on land granted or purchased under these Rules, may be recovered on the principle laid down for processes against revenue defaulters in the Revenue Rules for the Province of Pegu. Either the owner or occupier is responsible for the amount due. Taxes by whom payable.

(SD.)

A. FYTCHE, Lieut. Col.

BASSEIN, {
20th July 1859.

Deputy Commissioner Bassein.



PORT OF BASSEIN.

Sailing directions for entering the River.

1st. Vessels of 14 feet draft and upwards should on no account attempt the passage to the Westward of Negrais Island.

2nd. Vessels coming from the Southward should bring Diamond Island to bear North-West, then steer for it until the Fairway Buoy is visible, which is situated 1½ miles North-East of the Island. Steer North-North-East from this Buoy until black Buoy bears East then N. E. by North.

3rd. Vessels entering from the Westward in latitude North of Diamond Island, should bring it to bear South-East, steer in for it until the Fairway Buoy is made, then proceed as above directed for vessels entering from the Southward. This passage however should be attempted, by sailing vessels, only in the North-East Monsoon.

4th. Vessels unable from stress of weather to distinguish the different marks, should anchor under Diamond Island, where good anchorage and smooth water is to be found.

Pilots are generally to be had at or near Diamond Island, but vessels not finding one, and being provided with Lieut. Ward's Chart of the Bassein River, need have no hesitation in coming in as far as Dalhousie Bay, where they can generally obtain one from the Master Attendant's Department.

A first class Red Buoy marks the extreme South end of the Orestes shoal.

A first class Red Buoy marks the extreme limit of the Orestes shoal.

A first class Black Buoy marks the extreme edge of the shoal extending from Porian shore.

A first class Red Buoy, marked Fairway in white letters, is placed 1½ miles North-East of Diamond Island.

N. B. The shoal extending south of Negrais Island is now called the Orestes shoal, and that extending from the Porian shore Westward, the "Porian."

T. W. AYLESBURY,
Master Attendant.

DALHOUSIE,
MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE, }
The 27th September, 1856.

SAILING DIRECTIONS,
FROM
Dalhousie or Negrais Island to Bassein.

1. A Vessel should proceed up the river about $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from the shore, until up to Yea Jone Creek, from thence she should sheer over to Eastern Bank gradually until the black buoy on the south end of the ridge shoal is seen, which is to be passed, keeping it on the Port hand about 2 cables length, and keep eastern bank until after passing the red and white Buoys, in the same manner as the black ; then stand up mid-channel, passing the Sesostris rocks which are buoyed with a red Buoy. The rocks lie in shore of the Buoy. Keep on mid-Channel until close up to "Enterprize" Island, taking care to give the spit a berth that extends a little way down from the south end of the Island. There is a passage on each side of the Island, one to the east and one to the west. The passage to the left is preferable for a ship of light draft, as it is wide, and there is more room to work.

The passage to the eastward is taken by vessels of large draft. Vessels should keep close to the eastern shore in order to avoid the Pariah rock.

In sailing up the passage left of "Enterprize" Island, care must be taken not to approach too close to the spit that extends north of the Island. Proceed up as far as the village of Toman Dewa, that lies in a creek on the port hand ; then steer across to eastern bank between the red buoys and Elephant Island, going nearer to the Island than the buoy, until you get into 7 fathoms ; then steer up on the eastern shore, until abreast of the Pamawaddie river ; from this steer over towards Ashby Rocks Buoy, giving the Cackatoo Rocks a berth of at least two cables length. These rocks are seen above water, except at spring tides, when they are covered. There are three patches ; two of them shew above water half ebb to half flood ; one is sunken, and extends to 138 yds. outside the others ; the least water on it at dead low water spring tide is 16 feet. Keep the Port shore until you reach the second creek, when the channel becomes much wider.

The junction is so called from being at the top or north end of Napoota Reach, where two branches of the river meet, the one from the East being the way to Bassein.

At Napoota Reach you may steer up until approaching the junction, where, on the eastern shore, a mud bank extends quarter of a cable length from the bushes ; there is also a bank extending from the Port side. These can be avoided by keeping in nearly mid-channel. In the third reach there is a bank of mud which will be known by a white board in the bushes. On the Port hand this shoal extends nearly half way over, and the whole length of the Reach in which it is, so that ves-

sels must keep the starboard bank going up, and vice versa coming down. The remainder of the passage upwards is without danger, and easy of navigation.

There is deep water close to the bank, and the ground chiefly very soft mud. Vessels should have a small warp anchor in readiness to run out if required, and should use a light working anchor for dropping; this will relieve the crew of a quantity of labour.

Vessels should shew their number before arriving at the village of Takion, and Masters should report their arrival at the Master Attendant's office and Custom House as soon as possible.

T. W. AYLESBURY,
Master Attendant.

—o—

NOTIFICATIONS.

With the sanction of the Governor General of India in Council, it is hereby declared that the Port of Bassein and the navigable river and channel leading to the Port are subject to Act XXII of 1855.

The limits of the said Port of Bassein are as follows:

To the North—A line drawn N. E. from south side of Kyouk-choung-gyee creek through Shway Mein-den pagoda. *To the South*—A line drawn from the south bank of the Pamawaddie river N. W. through Ashby rocks. *To the East and West*—So much of the Bassein River within the above limits and the shores thereof as are within fifty yards of high-water mark, spring tides.

The limits of the navigable river and channels leading to the said Port made subject to the said Act are as follows:

To the South—The Port of Bassein as above defined. *To the South*—A line drawn east and west through Parian Point to south end of Diamond Island, and from thence N. N. W. through Pagoda Point. All parts of the Bassein River between the said limits and below high-water line at spring tides, are subject to this Act.

POR T RULES.

I. No vessels of above 200 tons shall enter within the limits of the Port of Bassein, or move from one place to another within the Port, between sunset and sunrise, without the special permission of the Master Attendant.

II. The Commanders of all vessels arriving at the Port of Bassein are desired to enter correctly in the columns of the Report Book of the Master Attendant, as soon as presented to them, the information therein required regarding their vessels; they will also report in writing to the Master Attendant the particulars noted in the form appended hereto.

W

III. All Commanders of vessels arriving within the limits of the Port of Bassein shall anchor in such a position as the Master Attendant or his assistant shall direct. All vessels shall moor with 2 bower anchors each way, and shall not move from their position without a Pilot, except with the express permission of the same authority.

IV. All Commanders of vessels shall have their jib and driver booms rigged in, when required by the Master Attendant, and shall strike their masts and yards when required to do so by the Master Attendant.

V. Every ship or vessel within the Port of Bassein shall have removed any anchor or spar or other substance projecting from her side when so required by the Master Attendant or other officer of the Port.

VI. The Commanders of all vessels entering the Port of Bassein with ballast on board, shall, without delay, send to the Master Attendant a report in writing, stating the description of ballast on board, the quantity in tons, and the port of shipment.—Application must be made by the Commander to the Master Attendant for permission to tranship or land ballast, and no ballast shall be transhipped or landed except under the sanction of the Master Attendant, and only at such stations as he shall direct.

VII. A free channel is to be kept for ships mooring up and down the river within the Port, and always free passage to piers, jetties, landing places, wharves, quays, docks, and mooring, and all vessels shall be bound to move when required to clear such channels or passage.

VIII. All vessels within the Port of Bassein shall be moored or warped from place to place as required by the Master Attendant, or other officers of the Port, and no vessel shall cast off a warp that has been made fast to her to assist a vessel unmooring without being required to do so by the Pilot or officer in charge of the vessel mooring.

IX. No vessels within the limit of the Port of Bassein shall boil any pitch or dammer on board, or shall draw off spirits by candle or other artificial lights.

X. All vessels within the limits of the channel leading to the Port of Bassein shall, when at anchor between sunset and sunrise, have a good light hoisted at the starboard fore yard arm, and all vessels under weigh at night shall show a good light at the fore royal or upper foremast head, and when under weigh in tow of a steamer shall, in addition to the mast head light, show a good light at each fore yard arm, the steamers showing the usual light, prescribed by the Admiralty Regulations. The provisions of Section XI, XXXVII and XL, of the said Act No. XXII of 1855, are hereby specially extended to the Port of Bassein.

Form of Conservator of Port's Report Book of Arrival.

Date of Arrival at Bassein.	Name of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Under what Flag.	Name of Commander.	Where from.	Rig of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Intermediate Port touched at	Names of Passengers.	Remarks.

By order of the Commissioner of Pegu, and Agent to the Governor General.

T. W. ALESBURY,
Master Attendant.

—0—
Act No. XXV of 1860.

Passed by the Legislative Council of India.

Received the assent of the Governor General on the 23d May 1860.

AN ACT FOR THE LEVY OF PORT-DUES
IN THE PORT OF BASSEIN.

Whereas it is necessary to fix the amount of the port-dues to be hereafter levied and taken in the Port of Bassein in accordance with the provisions of Act XXII of 1855: It is enacted as follows:

I. A port-due at a rate not exceeding the rate of four aunas per every ton of burden, shall be chargeable in respect of every sea-going vessel of the burden of ten tons and upwards which shall enter the said Port.

II. When any vessel enters the said Port, being driven in by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, or for any other reason, but does not discharge or take in any cargo or passenger therein (with the exception of such un-shipment and re-shipment as may be necessary for the purpose of repair,) Preamble.

Port-due chargeable on sea-going vessels of ten tons and upwards entering the Port.

Rate of Port-due on vessels compelled by stress or weather to enter Port.

the port-due chargeable in respect of such vessel shall be at a rate equal to one half the rate chargeable in respect of other vessels.

No Port-due on vessels compelled by stress of weather to re-enter the Port. III. Provided that, when any vessel having left the said Port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather, or in consequence of having sustained any damage, no port-due shall be chargeable in respect of such vessel.

No vessel to pay the Port due oftener than once in sixty days. IV. No vessel shall be required to pay the port-due chargeable under this Act oftener than once in sixty days.

Commencement of Act. V. This Act shall commence and have effect from and after the 1st day of August 1860; and the local Government shall on or before that date, pursuant to Section XLII Act XXII of 1855, declare, by notification to be published in the Calcutta Gazette, the rates at which port-dues shall be levied in the said Port, subject to the provisions of and within the limits prescribed by this Act; and from and after the said date no port-due shall be levied at the said Port except under the authority of Act XXII of 1855 and of this Act.

Rates of Port dues to be published. No Port-due to be levied except under Act. VI. This Act shall be read with and taken as a part of Act XXII of 1855.

Act to be read as part of Act XXII of 1855.

— 0 —

RULES FOR THE APPOINTMENT DUTIES AND REMUNERATION OF PILOTS, *for the Port of Bassein.*

I. Licenses will be issued by the Master Attendant under the authority of the Commissioner to such applicants as may be deemed qualified for Pilots on the Bassein River, by a committee convened by the Master Attendant under the direction of the Deputy Commissioner.

II. The committee shall be composed of the Master Attendant as President, and three members, two of whom shall be Commanders of vessels and the third the Government Pilot or Licensed Pilot, as available.

III. The qualifications of Pilots shall be a knowledge of general seamanship, the capability of giving orders in the English and Native languages, a competent acquaintance with the Bassein River and channels leading thereto, and the production of Certificates of previous good conduct and sobriety.

IV. On a candidate being reported by the committee, he will receive a license under the signature of the Master Attendant in the form hereunto annexed (A or B.) No Pilot will be permitted to resume his duties after 6 months absence until he has been re-examined.

V. The ordinary place for a Pilot to board or leave a ship outside will be half a mile to the eastward of the Fair-way Buoy.

VI. Every Pilot is required to produce his license to the master of any vessel requiring a Pilot, and is to hoist his pilot flag

at some conspicuous place while he is in charge. Europeans will hoist a flag 4 feet square, red and white, horizontal; and natives red and white, vertical, which flags are to be provided by themselves.

VII. If a Pilot who is unengaged possess an inward or outward bound vessel having a signal for a Pilot flying, without boarding such vessel, or who may demand or receive a higher rate of pilotage than he is entitled to under these Rules, will be liable to be suspended.

VIII. The rate of pilotage outward will be the same as inward for all vessels up to 17 feet, above 17 feet one quarter more. This Rule is applicable to the rates of pilotage from Diamond Island to Dalhousie only. The rate of pilotage is as follows—modified according to the situation where the vessel is boarded, and by her being aided by Steamers as herein set forth. Vessels being towed by Steamers will pay three fourths of the rate of pilotage; steamers will pay one half the rate.

BASSEIN PILOTAGE CHARGEABLE ON VESSELS.

Intermediate or broken Pilotage.

Draft of Water.	Full Pilotage.	1/2	1/3	1/4
Below & up to 10 feet @ 5/- Rs. 4/- foot.	50	12 80	25 00	37 00
From 10 ft. to 14 ft. " 7/- " "	98	24 80	49 00	73 80
" 14 " " 18 " " 9/- " "	162	40 80	81 00	121 80
" 18 " " 20 " " 11/- " "	220	55 00	110 00	165 00
" 20 & upwards 12/- " "	240	60 00	120 00	185 00

TO DALHOUSIE FROM SEA.

Below and up to 10 feet draft,	Rs. 3/8
From 10 to 14 " "	" 4/0
" 14 to 18 " "	" 4/8
" 18 to 20 " "	" 5/0
" 20 and upwards,	" 8/0

SCALE FOR HARBOUR PILOTAGE.

To mooring and unmooring within the limits of the Port Rs. 16.

IX. Pilots in bringing ships into port are to pay the strictest attention to the directions of the Master Attendant as to places where they are to moor, and all Pilots shall report their arrival on all occasions at the office of the Master Attendant within 12 hours after their arrival, and shall also report their departure to proceed to the outer station.

X. A Pilot leaving a ship from any cause except a default on the part of the ship, before she has been taken to sea, or anchored in the river, according to the wish of the Commander, will not be entitled to any portion of the pilotage.

XI. No Pilot is to take charge of a ship or move her within the Port of Bassein after she has been once moored, without the order of the Master Attendant, which order is not transferable to another Pilot without the sanction of the Master Attendant; any detention which may occur in effecting the duty, is to be reported to the Master Attendant, and also on completion of the duty, if the vessel is moored within the limits of the Port.

XII. Any Pilot leaving a ship under his pilotage, or the outer station without due cause, unless under a medical certificate, or with the permission of the Master Attendant, will be liable to be suspended.

XIII. Pilots will proceed to the outer station when ordered by the Master Attendant, and any Pilot becoming sick or unfit for duty, is to immediately forward medical certificate to the Master Attendant.

XIV. In cases when Pilots are suspended from duty, their licenses are to be delivered up to the Master Attendant for the term of their suspension.

XV. It being optional with a Commander of a vessel to take a Pilot or not, no vessel need be boarded unless the signal for a Pilot be hoisted. This applies to a vessel at sea only.

XVI. Pilots who may ground vessels are to report the occurrence to the Master Attendant, in writing, with as little delay as possible, specifying the place and time, state of the weather, directions and force of the wind, time of tide, period on shore, extent of damage, and every particular. This report is to be certified by the Master of the vessel.

XVII. When anchors or cables are lost, the Pilot in charge will report the occurrence in writing, specifying the time and place, and particulars of size and quantity of chain, and size of anchor, if buoyed, and nearest bearings.

XVIII. Any Pilot holding a license who observes any alteration in the position of the sands or channels, or if any buoys or beacons are driven out of position or injured, shall, as soon as practicable, report the same in writing to the Master Attendant.

XIX. The Pilots are to pay the strictest attention to the orders of the Master Attendant, and for any proved misconduct on board of a vessel while under pilotage charge, or for any infringement of or disobedience to the foregoing Rules, a Pilot may be deprived of his license under the order of the Commissioner.

XX. The pilotage is divided into fourths, for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz; from sea to places short of Bassein, and from and to intermediate places, and also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance.

The following shew the number of fourths chargeable between the several stations :

From Dalhousie Flag Staff	{ to white or ridge buoy, to a line drawn east and west through Pariah Rock, to junction, Bassein full pilotage.	1-4th
		2-4th
		3-4th

OUTWARD.

BASSEIN TO DALHOUSIE.

To junction,	1-4th
“ Pamawaddie,.....	2-4th
“ black buoy or ridge,.....	3-4th

South of flag staff at Dalhousie full pilotage.

XXI. A table shewing the names of licensed Pilots in the Bassein river, with their respective drafts and number, is to be exhibited in the office of the Master Attendant for the information of the public.

FORMS OF LICENSE.

No. (A)

This is to Certify that having been examined by a committee appointed under Rule II, of the Pilot Rules for the Port of Bassein, and having been pronounced qualified for the Office, is hereby licensed as a Pilot under these Rules from this date.

No. (B)

This is to Certify that having been examined by a committee appointed under Rule II, of the Pilot Rules for the Port of Bassein, and having been pronounced qualified to Pilot vessels of feet draught, is hereby licensed as a probationary Pilot under these Rules from this date.

PILOT DEMURRAGE RULES.

I. Commanders of vessels requiring a Pilot are to give written notice at the Master Attendant's office, specifying the day and date on which he will be required two days previous to clearing out.

II. If after a Pilot has been appointed, the vessel shall not move on the day and date specified, the Pilot having been in attendance, he shall be entitled to (16) sixteen Rs. as if the duty had been performed, provided the detention shall not have arisen from desertion of seamen, wind and weather, or tide, which could not have been foreseen.

III. On any case of detention occurring within the limits of the Port, the Commander will make a written statement of the reason and deliver it to the Pilot for transmission to the Master

Attendant, stating whether he required the Pilot's attendance the following day or not.

IV. Any Pilot being detained on board a vessel out of the limits of the Port by the desertion or misconduct of the seamen, or from any unforeseen casualty over which the Commander could have no control, the Pilot shall be bound to remain with the vessel without any extra remuneration for the space of 24 hours, after which, should the detention continue, the Commander of the vessel will pay (16) sixteen Rupees for every day of his detention, failing which the Pilot may leave after the 24 hours have expired, provided the detention has not been caused by the prevailing wind, weather, or tides, for delay owing to which no claim shall be admitted.

V. The Commander of any vessel on arrival within the limits of the Port may detain the Pilot for 24 hours while waiting for orders, &c. but he must pay the said Pilot (16) sixteen Rupees for the detention in addition to the pilotage.

By order of the Commissioner of Pegu, and Agent to the Governor General.

T. W. AYLESBURY,
Master Attendant.

RULES FOR LEVYING MUNICIPAL TAX AT NHA-THEING-GYOUNG.

To the Extra Assistant Commissioner, Nga-theing-gyoun.
Sir,

In continuation of my letter No. 23 of 13th January last, to your address, I have the honor to inform you that a yearly municipal tax, divided off into 12 instalments and collected monthly, has been directed to be levied from 1st May 1857, in the towns of Nga-theing-gyoun, Doungyee, Pandan and Lay-myet-hua, at the rate of half a pie per square foot, on the area of ground covered by all descriptions of buildings, with the exception of the following, viz :

1st. Ground covered by Government buildings, such as court-houses, barracks, jails, and all buildings bonâ fidâ occupied on account of the Government service, as also all ground enclosed for Government purposes.

2d. Ground covered by churches, chapels, mosques, Buddhist monasteries, hospitals, and other religious or charitable buildings, bonâ fidâ used as such.

2d. A Police establishment of two goungs and four peons has already been sanctioned for the two former towns, and you will be so good as to entertain as speedily as possible after the receipt of this letter, a similar establishment on the same rate of pay for the two latter towns, forwarding me a descriptive roll of the nominees, as directed in my letter No. 192 dated 28th April 1857, to your address.

3d. Each town must be divided into two wards, and the municipal tax commenced to be collected by the goungs on the 25th of each month, so as to insure the collection of the whole tax by the first of the following month; and which must be forwarded punctually to the treasury with your monthly pay abstracts and other papers. I have sent forms for tax bills to be printed off at Rangoon, and will despatch you a supply when they arrive, but if you do not get them in time, you will have to draw up one for the present month in the accompanying form.

4th. The pay of these goung's establishment will be included in your monthly pay abstract of establishments. The municipal tax will be carried to the credit of Government as revenue, but a separate account of it for each town will be kept, and the surplus, after paying the Police, will be available for local improvements.

5th. I have not as yet received plans of any of the four above mentioned towns as directed by me, and request that you will hasten their construction, and forward them with the least possible delay. Where no natural boundaries exist for marking off the town limits and those of the wards, pillars of masonry or iron-wood should be erected.

6th. I drew up a set of rules for the assessment and collection of municipal tax for second class towns in the Bassein District, but they have unfortunately been burnt in the late fire. The above instructions will, however, be sufficient for your guidance until I have time to draw them out afresh. In the event of new settlers arriving and building houses before the 6th August, they will pay municipal tax at the rate calculated for the whole year, and after that date for half a year.

I have &c. &c.

(Sd.)

A. FYTCHE,
Deputy Commissioner.

Bassein Deputy Com's Court,
The 5th March 1857.

A true copy.

E. O'RILEY,
Deputy Commissioner.

—o—

RULES FOR ASSESSMENT IN LIEU OF CAPITATION TAX, &c. IN PROME.

Rules defining the limits of the town of Prome and determining the amount of assessment in lieu of capitulation and of cultivated land tax, also of municipal tax to be paid by residents therein.

I, The boundaries of the town of Prome are on the north the Kin creek (next north of the Naweng creek), east by a line drawn from the Lau-htsan creek north to the Kin khyoung and south-

Boundaries of
the Town of
Prome.

X

ward by the rear of the Prome hills, and south by the cross road at Meng-gyan-gyee creek, including the whole of the old Burmese quarter and town lands, south of Yua-bay, as set forth in the sketch, and also the following new quarters :

The Goung now belonging to Thoowoonabo ;
Htsinzoo do. Mingalatheinga.

Divided into Town and Suburban quarters. II. The area contained within this space is divided into town and suburban quarters.

The town quarters. III. The town quarters contain all land bounded by a line drawn from the Shwé-tsau-dau Phaya, north to the Naweng creek and west to the Irrawaddy down by the south of Htsinzoo.

The Suburban quarters. IV. The suburban quarters contain all the land not included in the last Rule, within the town limits as defined in Rule I.

Number and names of Quarters. V. The town of Prome is divided into Police quarters, as follows :

Town Quarters,	{	I. Kyoung-gyee.	
		II. O-dan.	
		III. Shwé-koo-myouk.	
		IV. Shwé-koo-toung.	
Suburban Quarters,		V. Naweng Quarter.	
		VI. Htsinzoo.	
		VII. Yua-bay.	
		VIII. Htsan-dau.	
		IX. Po-goung.	

Goungs and Peons. VI. The town quarter and the Naweng quarter have each one Goung at 20/- and five Police peons at 8/- each, and the other quarters have each one Goung at 15/- and two Police peons at 8/- attached to them.

Any other village or hamlet in the suburbs will be presided over by Goungs who are on the same footing as the Thoogyes of villages, and receive a per centage on their collections.

Rate and method of Assessment in town quarters. VII. In the town quarters of Prome there will be levied in lieu of capitation and cultivated land tax an assessment of one pie per square foot per annum on all ground covered by buildings, and half that sum on occupied ground not so covered.

Rate and method of assessment in suburban quarters. VIII. In the suburban quarters the assessment will be the same on ground covered by buildings as is directed in Rule VII, but the assessment on land which is not built on will be only at the rate of 5 rupees per acre annually.

Tax when to be collected. IX. The above rates will be collected in one instalment in the month of August: Assessment rolls will be prepared by the Goungs of the town and suburban quarters according to forms (A and B) annexed.

Exemptions. X. The following will be exempt from assessment : Ground covered by churches, mosques, monasteries, hospitals, zayats, schools, and all other religious and charitable institutions while

bond fide so used, as well as all Government buildings, or ground enclosed for Government purposes.

XI. Sites for bankshalls along the banks of the Náweng creek will be granted on application, under conditions that will hereafter be determined on and published. Bankshalls.

XII. A municipal tax will likewise be levied monthly in the town of Prome, at the rate of half a pie per square foot a year on all land covered by buildings. One measurement of area per annum will suffice for land and municipal tax. Municipal Tax.

XIII. The municipal tax will be collected in equal monthly instalments of the whole annual amount on the 1st of each month by the Goungs of quarters, who will prepare returns according to form (C) annexed. Municipal Tax
when to be collected.

XIV. These taxes will be levied on the general principles laid down in Act XXXV of 1852, so far as the same may be applicable to the case.

A.

Form of Assessment Roll of Land Assessment in lieu of Capitalization Tax in the Town Quarters of the town of Prome for the year 186 .

No.	Quarter of Town.	Name of owner or occupier.	Area of land covered by buildings.	Sq. feet.	Rate per square feet.	Area of land not covered by buildings.	Sq. feet.	Rate per square feet.	Total amount of assessment.	REMARKS.
1										
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										
16										
17										
18										
19										
20										
21										
22										
23										
24										
25										
26										
27										
28										
29										
30										
31										
32										
33										
34										
35										
36										
37										
38										
39										
40										
41										
42										
43										
44										
45										
46										
47										
48										
49										
50										
51										
52										
53										
54										
55										
56										
57										
58										
59										
60										
61										
62										
63										
64										
65										
66										
67										
68										
69										
70										
71										
72										
73										
74										
75										
76										
77										
78										
79										
80										
81										
82										
83										
84										
85										
86										
87										
88										
89										
90										
91										
92										
93										
94										
95										
96										
97										
98										
99										
100										

B.

Form of Assessment Roll of Land Assessment in lieu of Capitation Tax in the Suburban Quarters of the town of Prome for the year 186.

C.

*Form of Returns if Municipal Tax collected in the town of Prom
for the month of 18*

No.	Quarter of town.	Name of owner or occupier.	Area of land covered by buildings. Sq. feet.	Rate per square foot.	Amount of tax.	REMARKS.

**RULES FOR THE BAZAR,
OF THE TOWN OF PROME.**

I. The Prome bazar is intended for the sale therein of meat, fish, nga-pee, vegetables and raw fruit of every description. Object of the Bazaar.

II. Stalls and standing places for the sales of the above or of such other articles as parties wish to offer for sale are provided at the following rates: Stalls, size of and rate of Tax.

	RS. AS. P.	Monthly Tax.
First class about 4½ cubits square, .. .	0 10 0	
Second do. do. .. .	0 8 0	
Third do. do. .. .	0 8 0	

Standing sellers or from —— baskets per diem, .. . one pie.

III. In the first class are sold general articles which create no filth. Articles sold in each class of stall.

In the second class vegetables, fruits, &c.

In the third class fish, meat, nga-pee, &c. standing sellers or those selling from baskets, sell any of the above articles.

IV. Persons selling gram or other article retail from carts, pay at the rate of (2) two annas per cart load. Retail sale from Carts.

V. From the tax thus collected the following bazar establishment is kept up: Bazar establishment.

1 Goung at 20 Rs.

6 sweepers at 8 Rs. each.

Total, Rupees 48 per month.

VI. It will be the duty of the bazar Goung to collect the bazar tax and to make out a monthly list of standing sellers, with the names of the sellers, to be delivered to the Deputy Commissioner. Monthly List of stalls &c.

VII. The bazar Goung who has the Superintendence of the sweeper is responsible for the cleanliness of the bazar.

VIII. He will also have charge of the standard weights and measures; he will be careful not to interfere with prices, but will immediately report any instance of the use of false weights or measures. Duties of Bazar Goung.

IX. In the event of any disturbance occurring, it will be his duty to use his influence to suppress it and to bring it to the notice of the nearest Police officer. Duties of Bazar Goung.

X. As a general rule no one is allowed to remain in the bazar at night, or to leave his property therein, and in no case is cooking or any fire allowed; no sale is allowed in the bazar between dark and day break. No person to remain in Bazar at night.

ASSESSMENT IN LIEU OF CAPITATION TAX,
In Thayet-myo.

Rules for levying a tax in lieu of capitation tax on ground covered by buildings, and on ground not so covered in the town of Thayet-myo, and also for levying a municipal tax.

Boundaries of the town of Thayet-myo. I. The boundaries of the town of Thayet-myo are on the north by the Zahtsay-khyoung, now generally known as the Cantonment Nullah; East the Irrawaddy, and South the Menday-khyoung. The western boundary commences at the bridge crossing the Zahtsay-khyoung, follows the line of cantonment boundary till it arrives at a single tree on a knoll in the centre of the paddy plain; from this point it proceeds south to the N. E. corner of the present sheep farm, along the south fence of the latter to its S Eastern angle; from whence it continues in a direct line down to the Menday-khyoung.

How divided. II. The ground contained in this space is divided into four quarters; the Menday Shoay-boantha. Zay and Yon quarters.

Menday quarter. III. The Menday quarter is contained within the Menday Nullah on the south, and the road running west from the river along the missionary's compound to the south-east angle of the sheep farm.

Shoay-boan-tha quarter. IV. The Shoay-boan-tha quarter is bounded on the south by the above road, and on the north by the Tsin-tseip-lan. This road proceeds west from the river, leaves the Mya-thin-dau-pya, on the north, and then goes up to the southern fence of the sheep farm.

Zay quarter. V. The Zay is bounded on the south by the Tsin-tseip-lan, and on the north by the Nyoung-ben-lan, which intersects the town in a line running east and west.

Yon quarter. VI. The Yon quarter is bounded by the cantonment Nullah on the north, by the line of cantonment boundary on the north west, and by the Nyoung-ben-lan, on the south.

Town assessment. VII. In the town of Thayet-myo, there will be levied in lieu of capitation and cultivated land tax an assessment of one pie per square foot per annum on all grounds covered by buildings, whether dwelling houses or out-houses, and half that sum on occupied ground not so covered.

Assessment by whom payable. VIII. In every case the amount of assessment shall be payable by the owners or occupiers of the buildings or ground assessed.

Bankshalls. IX. Sites if found available for bankshalls will be granted on application, under conditions that will hereafter be determined on.

Ground exempt from assessment. X. The following to be exempt from assessment.

1. Ground covered with buildings devoted to religious or charitable purposes while bonâ fidê so used.

2. Ground covered by Government buildings, such as court houses, barracks, lock-up, also all ground enclosed for Government purposes.

3. Ground covered by schools, whether European, Burmese, or Mahomedan, and not used as private dwellings.

4. Churches, chapels, mosques, hospitals, zayats, and other religious or charitable buildings.

XI. Yearly in the month of August the town Goungs will prepare in duplicate an assessment roll for land assessment in lieu of capitation tax in the form (A.) annexed.

XII. Measurements will be made once yearly by Goungs assisted by their peons.

XIII. After the completion of these lists, the Goungs will sign and deliver them to the Assistant Commissioner, who will insert in the same underneath the name of every European his name, correctly spelt, in the English character. He will retain one list himself for reference, countersigning and forwarding the other to the Deputy Commissioner at Prome.

XIV. Tax receipts, or bills of demand, (in English for Europeans and in Burmese for Burmese, Chinese and natives of India), corresponding in every respect with their lists, will be made out in the revenue office of the Deputy Commissioner of Prome. They will be signed by the Burmese clerk who has prepared them, by the Burmese head accountant, and stamped with the revenue seal. They will then be despatched to the Assistant Commissioner at Thayet-myo, to be delivered to the Goungs.

XV. The Goungs will collect severally in their own quarters the amount of the tax receipts, the tax bills, return it to the payer and enter paid in his own lists.

XVI. The collection of the tax having once commenced, it is to be completed within the shortest possible period, the Goungs paying daily to the Assistant Commissioner the amount collected.

XVII. In addition to the yearly land assessment in lieu of capitation tax, a municipal tax will likewise be levied in the town of Thayet-myo, at the rate of half a pie per square foot per annum, on all land covered by buildings.

XVIII. One measurement to suffice for both land assessment and municipal tax.

XIX. Ground exempt from taxation under the assessment Rules will in like manner be exempt from the municipal tax.

XX. The municipal tax will be collected in equal monthly instalments of the whole annual amount on the first of each month, by the Goungs of the respective quarters.

XXI. The roll of municipal tax is to be made out monthly by the Goung of each quarter, in the same form as for land assessment, omitting the column of land not covered by buildings.

XXII. Each Goung to pay in to the Assistant Commissioner's Court the whole of his month's municipal collections in one payment only. The Assistant Commissioner will keep a regular monthly account with each Goung, and will from time to time examine their municipal rolls. The monthly account to be transmitted to the Deputy Commissioner at the close of each year.

Lists and assessments receipts how to be prepared.

Measurements by whom made.

Lists how disposed of.

Receipts how made out.

Collections how to be made.

Collections how paid in.

Municipal tax and how to be levied.

Measurement for Municipal Tax.

What ground to be exempt from Municipal Tax.

Municipal Tax when to be collected.

Municipal Tax how collected.

~~Process against those not paying them, whether land assessment or municipal tax, may be proceeded~~
 XXIII. Parties not paying the amount of tax demanded from
~~them, whether land assessment or municipal tax, may be proceeded~~
~~Tax.~~ ed against on the principle laid down in Act XXXV of 1852.

(A.)

*Form of Assessment Roll of Land Assessment in lieu of Capita-
 tion Tax in the town of _____.*

No.	Quarter of town.	Name of owner or occupier.	Area of land covered by buildings. Sq. feet.	Rate per sq. feet.	Area of land not covered by buildings. Sq. feet.	Rate per sq. feet.	Total amount of assessment. Rs. as pie.	REMARKS.

—0—

RULES FOR LEVYING A MUNICIPAL TAX
In the Town of Shway-doung.

I. In the town of Shway-doung, in addition to the present yearly capitation tax, a municipal tax will be levied on the following principle.

II. The houses will be appraised according to the Burmese method of valuation, viz: by the number of posts a house contains. They will be divided into six classes, and will pay the annual rate of municipal tax specified opposite to each class.

1st class, 7 posts, yearly rate.....	Rs. 10 0 0
2nd " 6 " do.	" 7 0 0
3rd " 5 " do.	" 4 0 0
4th " 4 " do.	" 2 8 0
5th " 3 " do.	" 1 8 0
6th " 2 " do.	" 0 8 0

III. The amount due will be levied monthly by the ~~Governor~~ in equal sums, and a return made in form A.

IV. The following will be exempt: Monasteries, ~~ZAYATS~~, schools, or any of other religious, scholastic or charitable institutions.

V. Persons not paying the amount of municipal tax demanded from them may be proceeded against on the principle laid down in Act XXXV of 1852.

A.

Form of Roll of Municipal Tax collected in the town of Shway-doung.

Quarter of the town.	Class of House.	Name of owner or occupier.	Yearly rate of tax.	Monthly instalment.	REMARKS.

RULES FOR LEVYING A MUNICIPAL TAX

In the town of Henzadah.

I. The river face from the bridge in Gnyoung-beng-yua, marked I in the plan, to the end of the present bund in Henyua, (marked A,) from A a line bearing 162 deg. extended half a mile to pillar No. 1, forms the eastern boundary; from thence, a line extended 1521 yards bearing 262 deg. to pillar No. 2, and continued on from thence past the Cantonment pillar (marked B,) to the top of the circular road marked C, forms the southern boundary. A line from thence to pillar No. 3 (300 yards due west of the pagoda noted in the plan) and continued on to the bridge in Gnyoung-beng-yua, forms the western boundary. From thence a line due east across the island to the river bank, concludes the town boundaries.

II. The area contained within the above boundaries, is divided into four town quarters, viz. Tsaga, Shine-goo, Let-themmah, and Ta-gnazay; and two suburban quarters, viz. Kenyua and Nyoung-beng-yua.

III. A line drawn from pillar 2 to Cantonment pillar marked B, to Cantonment pillar marked C, the Cantonment forms the boundary; a line from thence to a kyoung marked D and con-

Y

tinued along the road to the river side, divides Tsaga from Shine-goo.

IV. The Cantonment from pillar C to a spot F where the road to the Court house reaches Cantonment, forms one boundary, and the road from F to the river side divides Shine-goo from Lat-tham-mah quarter.

V. From F to Cantonment pillar B the Cantonment forms the boundary, and from pillar B a line drawn to the top of the circular road marked C, forms the southern boundary; from thence the circular road passing the jail and telegraph office to the ghat, divides this from Ta-gnazay quarter.

VI. A line from C to town pillar 3 forms the west side; from thence a line to the corner of the new road marked H, and continued along the road to the river side, divides this from Gnyoung-beng-yua quarter.

VII. The east side extends from the end of bund to town pillar No. 1, to pillar 2 to where the outer town road reaches the Kathouk-kayouk stream, and from thence the stream to its junction with the river, forms the division between Henyua and Tsaga quarter.

VIII. A line from pillar 3 to the bridge marked I, and from thence due east to the river side, forms the outer boundary.

IX. In the town of Henzadah, in addition to the present yearly capitation tax, a municipal tax for the support of the Police and for other municipal purposes will be levied at the following rates: Within the town quarters at the annual rate of half pie* per square foot on all ground covered by buildings.

Within the suburban quarters, at the annual rate of quarter* pie per square foot on all ground covered by buildings.

X. The following will be exempted from assessment: Ground covered by churches, monasteries, hospitals, zayatas, schools, and all other religious, scholastic, or charitable institutions, as well as all Government buildings.

XI. The municipal tax will be collected in equal monthly instalments of the whole annual amount, on the first of each month by the Goungs of quarters, who will prepare returns according to the form annexed.

XII. Persons not paying the amount of municipal tax demanded from them may be proceeded against on the principle laid down in Act XXXV of 1852.

(Sd.)

E. J. SPILSBURY,
Dy. Commissioner.

A true copy.

T. J. FALLON,
Dy. Commissioner.

* The rates have been raised by your letter No. 379 dated 26th May 1858 to one, and a half pie.

RULES FOR LEVYING A MUNICIPAL TAX

In the town of Donabyu.

BAGT 3511

I. In the town of Donabyu, in addition to the present yearly tax, a municipal tax for the support of a Police, for conservancy and other municipal purposes, will be levied at the annual rates as noted down in Rule VII, on all ground covered by buildings within the limits herein prescribed.

II. The town comprises all land encompassed by the following boundaries: The Irrawaddy on the east, a line running from the river side along the south side of the Pagoda enclosure to the distance of 500 yards, forms the south boundary marked A. From thence a line running parallel to the river at a distance of 500 yards, from it to the Myoung-gyoung creek forms the west boundary, and the Myoung-gyoung creek forms the north boundary.

III. The town will be divided into two equal portions, northern and southern, (the line of demarkation will be pointed out by the Extra Assistant Commissioner); to each quarter one Goung and two peons will be appointed, on the pay of Rupees fifteen and eight respectively.

IV. The tax to be collected in equal monthly instalments of the whole annual amount on the first of each month, by the Goungs, who will prepare and keep returns according to a form which will be furnished them.

V. The following will be exempt from assessment: ground covered by churches, monasteries, hospitals, zayats, schools and all other religious, scholastic or charitable institutions, as well as all Government buildings.

VI. Persons not paying the amount of tax demanded, may be proceeded against as laid down in Act XXXV of 1852.

VII. The houses will be assessed according to the Burmese method of valuation, viz. by the number of posts a house contains. They will be divided into six classes, and will pay the annual rate of municipal tax specified opposite each class.

1st Class,	7 posts,	yearly rate	Rs.	10	0	0
2nd	" 6	"	"	7	0	0
3rd	" 5	"	"	4	0	0
4th	" 4	"	"	2	8	0
5th	" 3	"	"	1	8	0
6th	" 2	"	"	0	8	0

(Sd.) E. J. SPILSBURY.
Deputy Commissioner.

A true copy.

T. J. FALLON,
Dy. Commissioner.

RULES FOR LEVYING A MUNICIPAL TAX
In the town of Myanoung.

I. In the town of Myanoung, in addition to the present yearly capitation tax, a municipal tax for the support of a Police, for conservancy and for other purposes, will be levied, at the annual rate of half a pie per square foot, on all ground covered by buildings within the limits herein prescribed.

II. The town comprises all land encompassed by the following boundaries : The Irrawaddy on the east, the Koungnan-kyoung on the south, the old Burmese parapet (forming also the boundary of Cantonment on the north,) and a line drawn from the two latter on the west, at a distance of 430 yards from the top of the river bank. Vide plan accompanying.

III. The town will be divided into two quarters, the northern and southern, divided by the Loo-that stream ; in each quarter will be one Goung, on a monthly pay of Rupees 15, with a peon, on the pay of Rs. 8.

IV. The tax to be collected in equal monthly instalments of the whole annual amount on the first of each month, by the Goungs, who will prepare and keep returns according to a form which will be furnished them.

V. The following will be exempted from assessment : Ground covered by churches, monasteries, hospitals, zayats, schools, and all other religious, scholastic or charitable institutions, as well as all Government buildings.

VI. Persons not paying the amount of tax demanded may be proceeded against as laid down in Act XXXV of 1852.

(Sd.)

E. J. SPILSBURY,
Dy. Commissioner.

A true copy.

T. J. FALLON,

Dy. Commissioner.

RULES FOR LEVYING A MUNICIPAL TAX
In the Town of Kyangeng.

1. The tax shall be commenced to be levied for February 1859, in that month.

2. The rates shall be same as levied in Kanoung. Vide Crfn. Mis. No. 204 of 1858.

3. The surplus, after paying the town Police, shall be devoted to the construction of roads and other improvements, to be carried on under the eye of the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung. The Police force shall consist of 1 Goung, on Rs. 30 per

mensem ; 3 jemadars, on Rs. 12 each, and 8 peons, on Rs. 8 per mensem each.

The town lands are thus bounded : On the east face, by the river ; on the north by a line running from the river bank at the upper commencement of Shway-doung-zoo village, 300 yards long ; on the south, by a line parallel to the north line from the upper end of Tau-dau, 300 yards long ; a line joining the north and south lines parallel with the river, will form the rear boundary.

A plan of the town to be made as soon as practicable, and copies to be filed in the Myo Ok's, Myan-oung Assistant Commissioner's and Deputy Commissioner's Courts.

Returns, showing the house-holder's name, the number of posts the house has, and the monthly tax, will be kept by the Goung, viz.

- 1 for north quarter,
- 1 for centre quarter, and
- 1 for south quarter.

The returns should be finished by the 4th of each month for that month, and presented by the Goung to the Myo Ok, who, on being satisfied that they are correct, will countersign them. Receipt tickets will then be written for each tax-payer ; these on being signed by the Myo Ok, are to be delivered to the Goung, and by him and his establishment the tax will be collected and paid daily over to the Myo Ok's Court. An account book for that purpose to be kept in the Myo Ok's Court. The tax should all be collected by the 12th.

On the 1st of each month a memo. shewing the collections and expenditure, to be submitted to the Assistant Commissioner's Court, Myanoung, which will be pleased to forward to the Deputy Commissioner's Court.

Accounts of January, February and March, on 1st April ;

" April, May and June, on 1st July ;

" July, August and September, on 1st October ; &

" October, November and Dec. on 1st January.

For exemptions, vide Section V of Rules for the collection of municipal tax in Myanoung.

In the event of any one refusing to pay on the correct receipt ticket being presented, the Myo Ok will attach and sell by auction sufficient property of the non-payers to liquidate the tax.

The town Goung, with his establishment, will patrol the town at night and take due precautions to prevent thefts and dacoities and breaches of the peace, at all hours, and to apprehend all offenders. He will also see that the arms supplied are kept clean and in proper order.

(Sd.)

E. J. SPILSBURY,
Dy. Commissioner.

A true copy.
T. J. FALLON,
Dy. Commissioner.

RULES FOR THE LEVYING A MUNICIPAL TAX :

In the town of Kanoung.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Pegu, a municipal tax will be levied in the town of Kanoung, which will comprise two quarters, the northern and southern, each under one Goung with two peous, on the pay of 15 and 8 rupees respectively, to be paid out of the tax collections.

1st. The tax for September to be at once collected under the rates below specified.

2 post house.....	Rs 0 8 0	yearly.
3 do.	" 1 8 0	"
4 do.	" 2 8 0	"
5 do.	" 4 0 0	"
6 do.	" 7 0 0	"
7 do.	" 10 0 0	"

2nd. The surplus after paying of the Police establishment will be devoted to improvements in the town.

3rd. The northern quarter will extend from the old Burmese fort to the southern extremity of Kanoung-myoomah and comprise the villages of Kyet-tsoo-dau, Myouk-yua and Kanoung-myooma; the western boundary being a line parallel with the river and distant from it 500 yards; the southern quarter will extend from Kanoung-myooma to the southern extremity of Kanoung-guay village, and comprise the villages of Phoya-byoo, Obo and Kanoung-guey; the inland boundary being a continuation of that of the northern quarter. Within these limits every house except those not liable under Section V of the Rules for the collection of the municipal tax at Myanoung will pay the municipal tax.

4th. Gna Khyait will be Goung of the northern quarter—Shway Ee of the southern quarter. Under each will be 2-peons. Vernacular copies of the Rules for these Goungs attached, marked A, will be issued to them, to the Myo Ok and to the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung.

5th. A land surveyor will be sent up to make a plan of the town lands, a copy of which will be given to the Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung, to be kept by the Myo Ok or at his own Court, as he shall judge more expedient.

6th. Forms of the lists and accounts to be kept by the Goungs and the Myo Oks will accompany the proceeding.

7th. Copies of the orders to the Myo Oks, marked B, as regards this tax, will be attached to this proceeding.

8th. The Assistant Commissioner, Myanoung, will be good enough to appoint fit persons as peons, and to see that these orders are carried out. (Sd.) E. J. SPILSBURY,

*Deputy Commissioner's Office, } Dy. Commissioner.
Henzadah, the 8th of Sept. 1858. } A true copy.*

T. J. FALLON, Dy. Commissioner.

**ASSESSMENT IN LIEU OF CAPITATION AND MUNI-
CIPAL TAX RULES,**

Toungoo.

Rules for levying a municipal and a house and land tax in lieu of capitation tax in the town and suburbs of Toungoo.

I. The town of Toungoo is included in the four walls of the ancient fortifications. Boundary of town.

II. The suburbs are bounded on the north by the Mya-gyee-bouk stream, by the river Sittang on the east, on the south by a road connecting the river with the eastern wall of the ancient fortification, and entering the town by the "Ngway-zen-tagar;" on the west by that part of the eastern wall of the town which is to the northward of the above gate, and a line produced in continuation of the wall till it cuts the Mya-gyee-bouk stream. Suburbs.

III. The rate and method of assessment of tax in lieu of capitation in the town will be one (1) pie per square foot on all land covered by buildings, and a quarter of a pie per square foot on all occupied land uncovered by buildings. Rate and method of assessment in the town.

IV. On ground occupied by buildings as above, and at the rate of five (5) rupees an acre on land not covered by buildings. Rate and method of assessment in the suburbs.

V. Half ($\frac{1}{2}$) a pie per square foot on all land covered by buildings. Rate of assessment in the town & suburbs.

VI. The tax in lieu of capitation will be collected in one assessment in the month of August.

VII. The municipal tax will be collected in one assessment in the month of January. Method of collection.

VIII. Ground covered by churches, mosques, monasteries, hospitals, zayats, schools, and all other religious and charitable institutions, while bona fide so used, as well as all ground occupied by Government buildings, or enclosed for Government purposes, shall be exempt from the above taxes. Exemptions.

IX. The Goung, or other Government officer entrusted with the collections of these taxes, will receive a commission of ten (10) per cent. on their collections, finding their own writers and measurers. Commission on collections.

X. All collections to be given in daily, on the day on which collected. Collections to be given in daily.

(Sd.)

GEO. DANGERFIELD,
Deputy Commissioner.

*Deputy Commissioner's Office, }
Toungoo, 31st January 1859. }*

FINIS.

ERRATTA.

Page—line.

2 6 Instead of "226,875 sq. ft." read 226·875 sq. ft.
 2 last line but one; for "chiefs or tribes," read "chiefs
 of tribes."
 4 4 for "and this rule," read "under this rule."
 5 16 for "unless good cause," read "unless upon good cause."
 7 6 for "Meeba," read "Neeba."
 7 14 for "forming plaintain," read "forming a plaintain."
 10 after "Kama-North," add "Myohla and Tsindook."
 11 for "screen traps," read "screens, traps."
 11 for "Lazon," read "Lazan."
 14 for "Hmayaw Paik," read "Hmyau Paik."
 14 for "Huathalouk," read "Gnathalouk."
 33 8 figure "3" to be placed under "6."
 89 Rule III. for "first classes comprised," read "first
 classes comprise."
 89 Rule V. for "Thankyoung," read "Teankhyoung."
 89 Rule VI. for do. do. do.
 93 9 for "first year," read "first years."
 99 under "first class" | "2nd and 3rd
 lots." class lots."
 read 2 4
 1 3
 0 2
 0 1
 97 for "agreeably to Rule XIX. of the Rules," read "a-
 greeably to the Rules"—and for, "on the 31st May
 1856," read "on the 14th October 1853."
 131 Rule I. for Dyegyee-lan," read "Dze-gyee-lan."
 159 all after the end of *Rule IX.* to be obliterated.
 161 Marginal note opposite Rule IX. for "in the interior
 of the District," read "in towns."
 161 Rule X. marginal note, for "how disposed of," read
 "in the interior of the District."
 Rule XI. marginal note, insert "farms how disposed of."
 165 Rule VII. for "expressed in Rule XIX." read "ex-
 pressed in Rule XX."
 Rule VIII. do. do. do.
 Rule IX. do. do. do.
 189 Rule I. for "Towh of Prome," read "Town of Prome."
 193 Rule II. for "from —— baskets per diem," read "sel-
 lers from baskets per diem."
 Rule III. for "ngapee &c. standing," read "ngapee &c.
 Standing."

